The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,457.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
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Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Thomas Saunders, will be despatched on the 15th February 1870, noon.

Leave Bombay	Feb. 1870	Leave Galle	Feb. 1870
„ Ruttnaghery	16	„ Negapatam	23
„ Vingorla	16	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	17		March.
„ Mangalore	18	„ Madras	2
„ Cannanore	19	„ Coconada	4
„ Calicut	19	„ Visagapatam	5
„ Beypore	19	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Cochin	20	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Tuticorin	21	„ False Point	7
„ Colombo	22	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can and at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

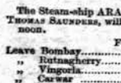
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 7th February, 1870, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Up. Feb.	Leave Bussorah	Down Feb
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	25
„ Gwadur	12	„ Fao	25
„ Muscat	15	„ Bushire	26
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Lingah	March 1
„ Lingah	18	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Bushire	21	„ Muscat	5
„ Fao	23	„ Gusdur	7
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive Bussorah	25	Arrive Bombay	13

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ruttnaghery	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ruttnaghery	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 31st January, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL

(Calling at HAVRE, if sufficient inducement offer).

THE first-class screw steamer LEITH, 957 tons Register, Barkeboy, Commander, WILL SAIL on the 28th February.

The draught of this vessel, when fully laden, is under 16 feet, and she has already come through the Canal, with a cargo of Dead-Weight, without grounding. For Freight only to Liverpool and Havre, apply to

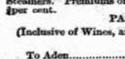
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES'



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, is now in the Dock, and will be despatched from Bombay on the 12th February, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, to sail about the 25th February.

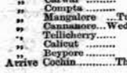
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th February, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglass, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship EUTERPE, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Cosens, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

FOR SALE, the Iron Barque NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons register, including boats, rigging and apparel, as she now lies afloat in the Harbour of Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Campbell without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 31st January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GALATEA, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Wheeland without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 27th January 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Ratliborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 28th February.

STRAHRN, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following Landed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
4	„ Under Vests.	1	Mand.
4	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
4	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
4	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
4	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per s. s. LEITH, Barnetson, Master, from London, are requested to send OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Barnetson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship ATLANTIQUE, from Bordeaux, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Grimaud at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Grimaud will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.,

Agents ship Atlantique.

Bombay, 3rd February 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a carefully-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.]

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1866.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1869 and 1859 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRITISH SCEPTRE, Captain J. Kendal, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside the Ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain J. Kendal will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EDWARD BIGG & Co.,

Agents Ship British Sceptre.

4th February 1870.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

The alterations of the ABNA BRIDGE near Khundwa are COMPLETED, and my Notice of the 10th ultimo, with respect to it, is therefore WITHDRAWN.

The Traffic, both PASSENGERS and GOODS, is again being conveyed without interruption.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th February 1870.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

THE TELEGRAPH LINES of this Company are now OPEN for the TRANSMISSION of PRIVATE MESSAGES from this country to the United Kingdom.

The charge for a Message of Ten Words from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or any other place west of Chittagong will be £1 17s. sterling.

Messages intended for this line will be received at all the Government and Telegraph Stations throughout India, and to ensure their safe transmission should be marked by the sender "Via Indo-European Line."

S. C. HOCKNELL & Co., East India, China, and Japan Merchants and Agents.

32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. S. C. Hocknell & Co., having a thorough practical knowledge of the English and Foreign Markets, together with twenty years' experience with the Indian Markets and the General Store trade in particular, beg to offer their services to English and Native Merchants of good standing, and promise not only that full justice shall be paid to the execution of all indents and consignments of produce entrusted to their care, but that the same shall be attended to with promptness and despatch. Terms of business as usual.

Bankers—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs Tapidas Vurjdas & Co., (Agents) No. 23, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY the 19th February 1870, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1869.

2nd To declare a Dividend for the last half year.

3rd To appoint two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1870.

N.B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from 12th to 19th instant, both days inclusive.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

GRAND COMEDY AND BURLESQUE NIGHT.

LAST TIME OF BYRON'S FAIRY BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA OF CINDERELLA;

OR,

THE LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 5TH, 1870,

The curtain will rise at a quarter before nine o'clock,

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,

To the Great Play of

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.

Supported by the entire strength of the CORPS DRAMATIQUE.

Reserved Seats may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Hummum Street.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1870, THE MINSTRELS; AND DAVE CARSON AS A PARSEE, IN A GRAND SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Referring to former Advertisements stating that in future my business would be carried on under the Style and Firm of COOK & Co., I hereby beg to inform my constituents and the public that it will be continued and carried on under the style of N. KHYRAZ & Co., and not COOK & Co. as previously notified.

NANSEE KHYRAZ.

13 Medow Street, Bombay.

CENTRAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA (in Liquidation).—At an ADJOURNED MEETING of the Shareholders of the CENTRAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA, in Liquidation, held on the 2nd February 1870, at the Office of the Bank, 30, Meadow Street, Bombay, the following Resolutions were carried unanimously :—

1. "That Mr. H. G. Dunlop do take the chair."
2. "That the Report and Accounts of the Liquidators be received and adopted."—Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Seconded by Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee.
3. "That the Liquidators, other than Mr. Dunlop, be authorized to make such arrangements as they may think fit to remunerate Mr. Dunlop out of the Assets for his valuable services to the Bank since July 1867, and to re-imburse him for his expenses in remaining in India for the past six months to carry on the liquidation of the Bank."—Proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Seconded by Mr. Ardaseer Somonjee Kaka.
4. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

H. G. DUNLOP, Chairman.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).

REPORT OF THE LIQUIDATORS.

The Central Bank of Western India has been one year in liquidation, under the Indian Company's Act, this day.

The liquidation has been carrying on the dissolution of the Bank commenced under its deed of settlement in terms of a Resolution passed by the Shareholders at a General Meeting on 12th July 1866.

The Accounts to date are annexed. Since the Accounts were made up, advices have been received from London, advising the settlement of a compromise of a large claim on Mr. E. M. Smith of Shanghai. The amount received under the compromise is £40,136-6-3. Out of this sum the debt due to the London and County Bank has been paid. This payment enables the Liquidators to announce that all claims made on the Bank have been discharged.

There are assets still outstanding, due to the Bank, considered good, for about Rs. 26,000 to Rs. 30,000; and in addition to these assets, the Bank holds as security, for a debt of Mr. Edwin Heycock, the title-deeds of the Ice Factory at Girgaum. The assignee of Mr. Heycock's Estate in Bankruptcy, in England, has raised some difficulties as to the conveyance of the property, and the Liquidators are waiting for information from London before proceeding to realize.

There are now 27,432 Shares in the Bank in the hands of the public; the remainder of the Capital, consisting of 12,222 shares, is under lien for debts due to the Bank, &c.

There is a sum of Rs 33,859-7-6 in cash on hand in Bombay; and there is on the way from London remittances for about Rs 54,000. The Liquidators can therefore announce a distribution of Rs 2 per share payable on 1st March next, or earlier if possible.

The Liquidators must congratulate the shareholders on having been able to bring the Bank's affairs to their present state without having to make a call. For some time it appeared impossible to meet all liabilities out of the assets, and the settlements and negotiations made by the Liquidators have been, they flatter themselves, very successful.

In order to carry out the winding up of the Bank, Mr. Dunlop was persuaded by his colleagues last August, when he was about returning to England, to remain till the present time, and they now ask the Shareholders to acknowledge, by a substantial remuneration, the services he has rendered to the Bank almost gratuitously and at very considerable personal sacrifice.

Since June 1867 Mr. Dunlop has been engaged in superintending the dissolution and liquidation of the Bank in connection with his present colleagues, and the assets realized during that time have amounted to Rs. 30,00,000. Owing to the manner the winding up has been conducted, the Shareholders have been saved the usual Liquidators' Commission of 2½ per cent on that sum, equal to Rs. 75,000.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

MADE UP TO 28TH JANUARY 1870.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

Dr. I.—Capital.

1	Number of Shares is 40,000.....		
2	The amount paid for Shares ...1,00,00,000	0	0
3	346 Shares forfeited on account non-payment of Calls.....	86,500	0 0
		99,13,500	0 0

II.—Debts and Liabilities of the Bank.

4	Loans on mortgage or debenture bonds		
5	Debts owing by the Bank		
*	Debts for which acceptances have been given.....		
	Debts to tradesmen for supplies of Stock in trade or other Articles		
	Debts for law expenses		
	Debts for interest on debentures or other loans		
†	Unclaimed Dividends		
	Debts not enumerated above.		
*	Sundry unclaimed Deposits		
6	Balance due to London Bankers. (Subsequently paid off)...	66,911	6 0
		66,911	6 0
		Rupees... 99,80,411	6 0

* Balance written off to Profit and Loss Rs. 7,142 6 10.
† Balance written off to Profit and Loss Rs. 19,357 11 0.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

III.—Property held by the Bank.

7	Immoveable Property Distinguishing—		
	Freehold Land		
	Ditto Buildings		
	Leasehold ditto		
8	Movable Property Distinguishing—		
	Stock in trade.....		
	Plant		
	Dead Stock	2,365	5 10
		2,365	5 10

IV.—Debts owing to the Bank.

9	Debts considered good for which the Bank holds Bills or other Securities.....		
10	Debts considered good for which the Bank hold no Security		
11	Debts considered doubtful and bad.....	*52,26,730	13 10
		52,26,730	13 10

V.—Cash and Investment.

12	Cash lodged in the National Bank of India	31,850	6 11
	„ on hand	2,009	0 7
	„ with Agent in London...	945	12 0
	„ Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China Shanghai...	626	13 9
	„ Agent in Ahmedabad ...	374	0 0
		36,246	1 3

VII.—Profit and Loss.

	Being Balance after writing off Bad Debts finally settled and Expenses of Liquidation at Head Office and Branches	47,15,069	1 1
		Rupees... 99,80,411	6 0

* This Amount includes Rs. 1,37,390-8-0 the value that has been allowed to Insolvent Estates on 11,527 Shares.

N. B.—See Report of Liquidators for valuations.

H. G. DUNLOP.
VENAVECKRAO JUGONATHJEE SUNKERSETT.
LIMJEE JAMSETJEE.
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY.

NOTICES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE FOR LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 60. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA. & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

FOR THE BOMBAY RACES, 1870.—A Splendid Gold Semi-Hunting Stop WATCH, making fifths (5ths) of Seconds. Also several CHRONOGRAPHS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET, FORT, Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available at Fort or Byculla Office.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lbs., 20 lbs. and upwards at Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and corner of Clare and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.
900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long.....5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 5,700 lbs.....Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs..... „ 125 each.
Do. „ 800 „ ..... „ 100 „
American Union Scales..... „ 15 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs..... „ 10 „
Do. 4 „ ..... „ 6 per dos.
Post-office Scales, 4 oz..... „ 12 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins ..... „ 6 „
Do. Oysters, „ ..... „ 12 „
Condensed Milk ..... „ 1 per lb.
American Cheese.....

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co,

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 5TH FEB.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S FAREWELL!

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

For full particulars see Programmes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 5	Third Class	Rs. 2
Second Class.....	„ 3	Fourth „	„ 1

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M. Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

SIGNOR ABECCO, HORDEN AND GOULSTONE'S STAR COMBINATION TROUPE HAVE ARRIVED AND WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

SEE FUTURE BILLS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE beg to state that L. SIBILLE, Esq., has entered into PARTNERSHIP with our Firm and that we shall henceforth continue business under the name of BOUNEVIALLE and SIBILLE.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

1st February 1870.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H. STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 16th January 1870.

NOTICE.—We have ADMITTED Messrs. THOMAS COLLIS REYNOLDS, of 19, Pembroke Gardens, Kensington Park, and SORABJEE FRAMJEE SOLON, of 21, Great Saint Helens, as PARTNERS in our Firm from this date. The name of the Firm will henceforth be Messrs. JAMSHEDJEE, REYNOLDS & Co.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE BRO. & Co.

London, 1st January 1870.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY opened a FIRM in Hongkong, Shanghai and other places in China, under the Name and Style of NURSEE KESSOWJEE & Co. Their Corresponding Agents in Bombay will be Messrs. NURSEE KESSOWJEE & Co., of Bombay.

NURSEE KESSOWJEE.
SORABJEE DOSABHOY SUBADAR.
NOWROJEE SORABJEE SUBADAR.
MAHOMEDBHOY NENSEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

NOTICE.—GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—COMPLAINTS regarding Messages sent, and Claims for Refund of Charges thereon, should be SENT DIRECT to the "Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta."

Messages for transmission should be addressed simply "Government Telegraph Office," and not to the Superintendent.

By Order,
M. FLEISCHER,
Assistant Superintendent in Charge.

Bombay, Govt. Telegraph Office, the 3rd February 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Executive Engineer, Kirkee, is prepared to receive TENDERS on or before the 15th instant, for the construction of a POWDER MAGAZINE, with subsidiary Buildings and Compound Wall.

2. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Kirkee, during office hours.

3. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. HOWARD,
Executive Engineer, Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kirkee, 2nd February 1870.

ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Shareholders of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, the 1st March 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

JAMES RAHEM, } Liquidators Elphinstone Insu-
A. E. ASHLEY, } rance Company.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

* Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR PRINTING.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of PRINTED FORMS, loose and bound, required by the Company for a PERIOD of ONE YEAR.

All particulars, together with a complete list of the Forms, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

If deemed advisable the work will be let in several Contracts.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The Agent may demand from the persons whose tenders may be accepted Security for the due fulfilment of their Contracts.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Byculla Stores Office, 3rd February 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X of 1865, and of the EAST INDIA BANK (in Liquidation).

UPON reading the Affidavit of Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, the Liquidator of the above-named Bank, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, on behalf of the said Liquidator, I do order that the amount due for dividends, at the rate of seven Rupees per Share, now payable to Shareholders entitled to dividends from the abovenamed Bank, not claimed on or before the First day of March next, be paid into the hands of the Accountant of this Honourable Court, to abide the further order of the Court. And I lastly order that notice of this order be given in the Bombay Gazette, in the local Daily Papers, on the First day of February 1870.

C. SARGENT.

MANISTY and HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, beg to announce that we have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, directly opposite the Bombay Mint.

We are prepared to effect Sales by Commission, by Auction or by Private Contract, of all kinds of Merchandize, Piece Goods, and Property, &c., &c.

All Sales will be conducted under immediate European Supervision.

General Merchandise and Piece Goods received at our Godowns for sale will be Covered by Insurance against Fire Risk to the extent of Rs. 20,000 without extra charge.

Reference may be made to the Oriental Banking Corporation, Bombay.

We respectfully solicit the support of the Public.

COLEY, MADELEY & Co.

Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 1st February 1870.

Messrs. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY & Co., 22 Apollo Street, opposite Secretariate, Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Good inquiry for New Bank of Bombay 1st and 2nd issues at 24½ and 17¾ per cent premium, respectively. Other shares dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nom. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
25,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	611 ex-d
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	186 ex-d
2,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,00	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	330
40,00	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	190
37,500	125	6	do.	National Bank of India	124
60,00	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,515
10,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	Elphinstone Land Co.	1,000
10,500	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	635
12,000	150	all	Nil	Prove Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,500	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,000
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	255

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
500	2,500	all	90 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,735
10	1,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	730
250	250	all	...	Broach Mills	310
300	600	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,940
750	2,000	all	15 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,320
500	1,000	all	90	Manockji Petit's	735
2,200	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
300	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,360

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	30 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	10 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	575
250	2,50	250	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
...	12,00	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
250	2,50	all	275 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,050
200	500	all	95 do.	Do. New	515
500	1,880	all	80 do.	Colaba Press Co.	8,500
250	2,000	all	...	Kaut India Press Co.	1,100
150	9,500	all	100 p.c.	Fort Press Co.	9,100
300	2,000	1,920	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	2,000	all	80 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,800
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	675
1,500	1,000	500	...	Motus. Press & G. Co.	220
1,000	2,500	all	400 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
250	2,000	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,450

(Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	835
4,000	500	all	60 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
24,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	310

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	30 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	45
5	31	Do. China	5
200	30 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6½
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '68	Central Bank	3½
		East India Bank's	15—1
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	4½
200	68 May '67	Royal Bank	5
150	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,000	1,750 Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	510	
2,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal	8. S.	1-0
5,000	2,400		Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16 d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	222

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Frane Pieces	,, 208
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-97

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 30th January, 1870.

	Rs. a. p.
Open 902 Miles.	
Coaching	76,826 8 11
Merchandize	2,92,017 12 1
Earth Trains	3,441 0 0
Electric Telegraph	1,337 6 0
Total Rs.	3,73,622 11 0
Corresponding week last year open 874 Miles	4,25,033 5 5
Decrease	51,410 10 5

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 29th January, 1870.

	Rs. a. p.
Open 312 Miles.	
Coaching	42,083 9 2
Merchandize	58,996 5 4
Back Bay Earth Trains	1,623 2 0
Electric Telegraph	520 13 0
Total Rs.	1,03,233 13 6
Corresponding week in January, 1869. Open 307½ Miles	
Coaching	49,548 11 4
Merchandize	64,032 3 1
Back Bay Earth Trains	7,045 12
Electric Telegraph	329 9
Total Rs.	1,21,156 3 11
Decrease	17,922 6 5

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 4.

Thornhill, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Aden.
Sewell, Captain, 105th Light Infantry, on leave, from Deolalee.
Fuller, Assistant Surgeon, 4th Hussars, on leave, from Deolalee.
Semple, Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, from Aden.
Gayer, Captain, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Surat.
Gricrson, Captain, Public Work Department, on duty, from Tanna.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 4.

Drew, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Mhow.
Semple, Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, to Deolalee.
Grierson, Captain, Public Work Department, on duty, to Carwar.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s 0d.	Nominal
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Myrabolans & Cair bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s.	Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
			Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Camilla	Minto	Mauritius, Dec. 17.
	Lord Clyde	Ellis	Singapore, Dec. 16.
	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Cochin, Jan. 28.
	Lord Clyde (s).	Kingcome	Cutch Mandvie, Feb. 1
	British Sceptre	Kendal	Liverpool, Sept. 30.
	William Fairbairn	Elder	Liverpool, Sept. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Fmeu (s)	Babot	China, &c.
	Khanjee Oodhowjee	Sewell	Liverpool.
	Phlox (s).	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Colonel Pytche, Boyd, to Persian Gulf.
Ship Hippogriffe, Brown, to Calcutta via Malabar Coast.
Ship Sarah, Parker, to Moulmein.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 30th has the following :—

Arrivals—Ships Montauro, [A.], F Moore, Boston 1st October; and Altear, [B], J W Harvey, Bombay 6th, touched at Tuticorin 11th November.

Particulars of vessel previously announced—Steamer Madras [S], R M Kirdy, Moulmein 23rd, touched at Rangoon 26th January.

MADRAS.

Arrival—January 31st, Mongolia, P and O S, J S Castle, Suez 7. Departures—January 19th, Cashmere S S, Dickinson, Rangoon.

NOTICE.—On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 10th and 11th inst., a BAZAAR will be HELD in the Hall of the MONEY INSTITUTION, Esplanade, where a large quantity of Children's Dresses of various sorts, and Ladies' Fancy Work, some of it extremely valuable, will be exhibited for Sale. The proceeds will be given partly to the Zenana Mission and partly to the Association for Female Education in India. All friendly to these good causes are respectfully invited to attend.
Bombay, 4th February 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FFORDE—January 21st, at Surat, the wife of Mr. A. Brownlow Fforde, Gujerat Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—January 28th, at Cuttack, the wife of J. F. Harrison, Esq., of son.
JULL—January 20th, at Calcutta, off Prinsep's Ghaut, on board the steamer Challenge, the wife of Captain E. F. Jull, of a son.

DEATHS.

MARTIN—January 7th, on board the steamer Burmah, off Serajgunge, of congestion of the brain, Allan C. Martin, Esq., of Gola Ghat, Assam, aged 46 years.
BULLER—January 30th, at the Fort, Calcutta, John Edward Buller Lieutenant, H. M.'s 91st Foot, and Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

CRADDOCK—January 19th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. J. Craddock, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BATTERSBY—CHILL—January 29th, at Allahabad, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. H. Linton, Richard Battersby, Paymaster, E. I. R., to Ruth, daughter of M. M. Chill, Esq.

DEATHS.

CRADDOCK—January 26th, at Simla, Mary Emma, wife of Mr. J. Craddock.
RUNDALL—January 24th, at Rawul Pindee, Lieutenant C. D. Rundall, Quarter Master, 19th P. N. I.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

By slow degrees the public will probably learn what reductions in the Indian Army have received the sanction of the Home Government. It is well known that the Government of India sent to England a grand scheme, part of the immense reductions of all kinds resolved on when the gentlemen at Simla discovered, or rather publicly recorded, the fact that for years the Government had permitted its expenditure to exceed its income. In that grand scheme, we believe, it was proposed to abolish the Commanders-in-Chief of each Presidency, place the local armies under the senior Divisional General, and leave India with one Commander-in-Chief. It was also proposed that the European battalions should be raised to 1,000 effectives, and to reduce the number of battalions serving in India, thereby getting rid of the expense of maintaining a large number of officers. The abolition of divisional and brigade commands, and the disbanding of divers native corps, also, as we understand, formed part of a great plan intended to save more than a million of money. As we anticipated at the time, the Home Government, and notably the Military Department, did not approve the sweeping measures suggested by the Viceroy in Council. They would not hear of the abolition of the subordinate Commanders-in-Chief; they were opposed to the increase of the strength of battalions up to the figure set down in the big scheme; they dissented from the Indian views as they affected divisional and brigade commands; and on the whole they did not like the budget of Indian notions forwarded for consideration.

But they could not resist the appeal from Simla for aid in the reduction of military expenditure; and they have sanctioned some measure which cuts down the cost of the military establishments throughout the country. According to information which has just reached us these are among the steps which the Indian Government have been permitted to take.

In our own Presidency, first in interest for us, there are now four divisions. We are informed that one is to be abolished. It may be inferred that the division to be sacrificed is that of Sind, where, of course, if the news be correct, the senior officer will command. As we read our information two Bombay brigades will also be placed in the same category, that is the senior officer at the selected stations will perform the duties of a Brigadier. It may be again inferred that the long threatened brigades of Ahmednuggur and Neemuch have at length fallen before the pressure from the Treasury. If these measures are carried out Bombay will have three divisional and five brigade commands. In addition a company of Bombay Native Artillery is to be abolished. This is the extent of the reduction, so far as we learn; and, if so, the original proposal to disband three native infantry regiments has been successfully resisted.

The hand of reduction falls quite as heavily on Bengal. There are now in that Presidency seven divisions. Our information, which differs from a paragraph published by the *Pioneer*, states that three divisions are to be abolished in Bengal, which would bring the number down to four. At the same time, as we understand it, two brigade staffs will disappear, and in addition, the services of two more Brigade Majors, in two other brigades, will be dispensed with. What divisions and brigades are to be done away with in Bengal we do not know. It does not appear that the Bengal Presidency will lose any native corps, except one battery of Punjab Artillery.

The changes in Madras, it is stated, will consist of the abolition of one divisional command, and the conversion of a second into a brigade command. As there are four divisions in Madras the change will bring them down to two. It is not stated that any brigades in Madras are to be reduced, and, if not, as there are now six, the number will be increased to seven by the substituting of a Brigadier for a Major-General. The *Pioneer* states that Madras will also be deprived of an Assistant Adjutant General and an Assistant Quarter Master General; but of that reduction we have no information. One company of Madras Native Artillery is abolished.

The changes sanctioned, however, do not stop here. There are now separate Inspectors General of Ordnance in each Presidency. In future there is to be but one for all India,—and how he will manage to inspect, unless he have seven league boots, is more than we can tell.

The changes in the European Force are these. The Infantry are to be reduced to fifty battalions, each having 850 effectives; and the Cavalry are to be reduced by two regiments—to wit, the 7th and 19th Hussars already ordered home. It might have been supposed that the 95th Foot would be one of the infantry corps sent away, because a report to that effect has already got abroad; but we are credibly informed that the original intention to part with that regiment has been abandoned, and that it will remain and serve its time. The battalion of the 7th Foot has also been reported as ordered to hold itself in readiness, and we are not aware that any change has been made in its destination. It has now been in the country since 1857, and well deserves a turn of home service.

These are the particulars of army reduction which have reached us. We can well imagine the cold shudder that the news will send through the marrow of many a hopeful aspirant, and of those who fall under the scythe. But Retrenchment, severe retrenchment, is the order of the day in the Viceregal closet; and it might almost be said that Retrenchment is the real Commander-in-Chief. The Viceroy is determined to have a surplus, or at least that equilibrium which Finance Ministers have for years striven for in vain. All the reductions will be completed before Lord Napier of Magdala takes his seat at the Council Board, or we might anticipate some severe contests. Even as it is the coming Commander-in-Chief will not find his office a bed of roses with relentless retrenchment for a chum.

It has been decided, says the "Pioneer," to quarter a wing of British infantry at Allahabad, for the present.

The Persians are reported to have suffered a severe defeat from the Turkomans at a place called Tujan, in the debateable territory beyond Herat, and to have in consequence been obliged to evacuate that neighbourhood.

"The Viceroy," says the "Delhi Gazette," will arrive at Jubbulpore on the 26th February and proceed towards Nagpore. Lady Mayo will follow a few days after, and meeting the Viceroy and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces at Wurdah, the whole of the viceregal suite will go down by rail towards Bombay. The Viceroy and Lady Mayo will part at Bhosawul, the latter going down to Bombay on her way home, after witnessing Major Bourke's marriage at Suez; and the Viceroy with Chief Commissioner and staff, will come up to Jubbulpore so as to reach about 6 P. M. on the 1st March, when the Duke of Edinburgh will also arrive at Jubbulpore and the opening ceremony be performed. The Great India Peninsula Railway Company will give a dinner on the occasion. The viceregal party will go down next morning by train as far as Meerguni, and, after visiting the Marble Rocks, Lord Mayo will return via Jubbulpore to Calcutta, and the Duke proceed to Bombay."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 28TH JAN., NOON.

Tone of Market opens steady.

Sales of Cotton	97,000 bales.
,, ,, Surats	43,000 ,,
Import of Cotton	28,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats	7,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton	302,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats	132,500 ,,

Fair Dhollera unintelligible.

LONDON, 28TH JAN. AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady. Fair Dhollera (mutilated in transmission). The Manchester market is steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	9s. 6d.
8½ ,, ,,	11s. 1½d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 5d.

LONDON, 29TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull. Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

Oriental Bank shares	£43-10.
Chartered ,, ,,	£18-10.
,, Mercantile Bank shares	£32 10.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares	£38.
4 per cent. Government Securities	91½.
5 ,, ,, ,,	105½.
5½ ,, ,, ,,	110½.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £67,375,000.
Total notes outstanding £81,875,000.

ARMY REDUCTIONS.

The "Pioneer" has the following telegram in regard to important reductions in the army. A telegram of our own on the same subject will be found in our editorial columns:—"A telegram has been received from the Secretary of State sanctioning reductions in the staff as follows: One General of Division with staff complete is to be abolished in each Presidency. In Madras, a second General of Division and staff is to be re-placed by a 1st class Brigadier and staff. One Assistant Adjutant-General and one Assistant Quartermaster-General to be reduced in Madras; two Brigadiers-General, 2nd class, in Bengal and Bombay each; also four Brigade Majors in Bengal and two in Bombay—Station Staff Officers being substituted. Three Inspectors-General of Artillery, one in each Presidency, are to be reduced with their respective Brigade-Majors. The British infantry in India is to consist of fifty battalions (instead of fifty-two) of eight companies, and 820 rank and file. The eleven British cavalry regiments are to be reduced to nine—their strength not exactly known. The only reductions yet sanctioned in the native army are one light field battery Punjab frontier force, and one company of artillery in Bombay and in Madras."

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Leaving Agra on the 25th January the Duke of Edinburgh halted at Futtehpore Sikri in the afternoon of the same day, and visited the magnificent ruins of the place which once formed the favourite residence of Akbar. At Bhurtpore he became the guest of the Maharajah of that name, who received him in state. Next morning the party went to Deig, bagging on the way some deer, buck, and smaller game. At Deig there was an illumination and fireworks, to which it seemed likely there would be added an additional feature—a conflagration. A light from a rocket fell "into the Stud compound, where large stores of *kurbee* for raj elephants were stacked, and failing on a dry bundle of straw set fire to it. The whole place was instantly in a blaze, and as the camp from Muttra was pitched within the walls, the consequences threatened to become serious. By great exertions, however, in which Captain Garnett of the XIth bore a conspicuous part, the fire was got under at the expense of two stacks of straw and a few sets of harness, none of the tents or horses being touched." After all this there was a nautch, at which the "Maharajah's gifts were laid at the feet of his royal guest. Several of the trays carried magnificent specimens of kinkob work, others Cashmere shawls, fine muslins from Dacca, Jat weapons, and the ivory and sandalwood *chowries* which we believe always form a part of the Bhurtpoor presents. Two elephants and five horses completed the gift. His Royal Highness accepted the *chowries* as a memento of the occasion." The Duke and his party were in excellent health and spirits. It was proposed to devote the earlier part of the 27th to shooting and pig-sticking and then make the first march towards Ulwar, where some dozen tigers had been marked down. The Duke was thereafter to return to Deig.

REVIEW.

Personal Narrative of Occurrences during Lord Elgin's Second Embassy to China, 1860. By H. B. Loch. London: J. Murray, 1869.

Mr. Loch's life in China was not a merry one, but his narrative of it is on that account all the more instructive. In the compass of under three hundred small pages he has given us a very graphic picture of what befel him from the 26th of April when he left England as Lord Elgin's Private Secretary, till the 27th of December when he arrived home, the bearer of that important treaty which his superior effected between his own country and China.

Though the writer has confined himself, for the most part, to events occurring under his own notice, he has evidently therein materials for a much larger work—sufficient to have supplied a professional correspondent or an authoress with matter enough for three portly volumes. There are writers who are as glad as map-makers to hear of a campaign on account of the opportunity it affords them of producing a book. The late Chinese raid has been done in this way over and over again, and it is another evidence of Mr. Loch's perfect innocence of all such literary trickery, that although his duties led him to take an active and important share in the expedition, as well as placed the entire facts of the story within his reach, he has allowed nearly ten years to elapse before publishing his narrative.

Yet Mr. Loch is quite right in thinking that even still when people are becoming forgetful of names and persons concerned in the progress of Lord Elgin, Hope, Grant and Napier, from the mouth of the Pei-ho to the capital of China, there is yet sufficient interest connected with that strange and rapid campaign to justify the appearance of his journal. The first nine chapters are occupied with an account of the military expedition so far as Tien-tsin, about a third of the way on the road to Pekin. The Peiho forts and Sinho had been previously captured, and on this point, when visiting the Chinese head quarters under a flag of truce, the writer, along with Messrs. Parkes, de Normann, Lieut. Anderson, Bowlby, Private Phipps, and a Sikh escort were treacherously waylaid and made prisoners. The story becomes not the less interesting that we leave the march of the army to follow the fate of Mr. Loch and Mr. Parkes in prison, from the date of their capture till their restoration when the allied armies lay before the gates of Pekin. Nor is the history of the leading events of the invasion neglected, for the chapters on the writer's prison life are followed by a narrative from other sources of the military operations which took place between his capture and the time of his release.

It is a marvellous story of suffering, of chains, dirt, and degradation, not unrelieved by touches of human sympathy found in the most unlikely places. There are some curious diplomatic scenes in which the sagacity and skill of two Englishmen is strikingly contrasted with the duplicity and cunning of the Chinese mandarins. Hang-ki, who ranked as a Governor-General, had much to do with the policy of preserving the lives of the English prisoners, and eventually on the very day of their being freed, he had received information that the policy of his opponents had prevailed, and that the Emperor had signed a warrant for the execution of the prisoners in which Messrs. Loch and Parkes were particularly named. Every European in China should read this book: it is full of peculiar and striking instances of how the celestials may be treated, and these are gathered from the experience of men who had a remarkable facility in foreseeing the wiles and dangers which beset them in the hands of a faithless and cruel race. Not that we expect soon any countryman of ours to be in such durance vile as the author was; but we commend the book as instructive in some of the worst and best phases of Chinese character.

The book is charmingly written from beginning to end. The extreme simplicity of the writer's style greatly contributes to the unaffectedly picturesque effect; it will be read with pleasure and treasured as a choice memento of the campaign of 1860.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE NUBIA.

The following particulars of the voyage of the P. and O. s. s. Nubia have been furnished by a correspondent.

The Nubia left Suez at noon on the 16th January, the weather being fine with light head winds. On the 19th, about 7·15 P.M., the equanimity of some of the passengers was disturbed by a loud bang and a series of angry snorts of steam in the engine-room. It appeared that the piston rod of the after-engine had snapped in two, dropping the piston from its highest ascent on the bottom of the cylinder which was smashed to pieces. The steamer was of course stopped in order to disconnect the broken engine, which being done she started again about 4·30 A.M. with the other engine and sails, meeting strong head winds and a rough sea, the ship pitching heavily. The Nubia arrived at Aden at 7 P.M. of the 23rd January and left at 5 o'clock next morning. The weather was favourable for the remainder of the voyage, the winds being light north-easterly and the sea smooth. The average speed was 8½ knots, and there is no doubt that Captain Wilkinson showed fine seamanship in bringing the boat safe into the much-desired haven as soon as he did, namely, the morning of the 1st instant. The Nubia arrived some hours before H. M. Troop ship Jumna which passed her in the Red Sea at 8 A.M. or thereabouts on the 22nd ult.

A long voyage is usually tedious, even when enlivened by such incidents as the breaking of machinery. The passengers, however, adopted the prudent course of trying to amuse each other instead of amusing themselves, in which worthy aim they were most efficiently assisted by the ship's officers. A Theatre Royal was erected and two very capital entertainments were given by the Amateur Corps Dramatique, under the management of Mr. Frizelle of the P. and O. Co.'s service. The farces of "Little Toddlekins" and the "Area Bell" occupied the first evening, —a week afterwards the programme comprised the farces known as B. B., Betsy Baker, the sensation drama of "Gold and Guilt," and a variety of songs. The amount of dramatic talent distributed among the passengers surprised the audience, who, being grateful for the entertainment, bestowed bouquets on the performers. The poetical powers of two of the gentlemen were taxed for Prologue and Epilogue;—the latter written by Captain Osborn was very good of its kind, alternating from wit to pathos, and never violating good taste. Much amusement was caused by the pictures on the play-bill, one of which, from the pencil of a Mr. Hayes, represented the engines of the ship, the broken one displaying the humorous motto "A break in the voyage," which of course referred to the dramatic entertainment. When the epilogue had been spoken, the company went down to supper, and it being the last night of the voyage, the health of the captain and officers was given and received with hearty cheers, every one feeling grateful for the many considerate attentions which they had bestowed on the little world of men, women, and babies sailing under their care to the greatest city of the East.

BOMBAY RACES, 1870.

ENTRIES.—SATURDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

The Cowasjee Jehangeer Purse.

Mr. Field's ..... b aus m Octavia.
Major Crosbie's .. b aus g Lucifer.

The Derby.

H. H. Aga Khan's. b a c Shere Ali.
Ali Asker's ..... g a h Hadjeo.
Mr. Field's ..... b a h The Aga.
,, ... g a c Glencoe.
Ali Asker's ..... b a c Child of the Island.
Major Crosbie's .... g a c Nonpareil.

The Secunder Cup.

Abdool Raymon's.. g a h Greybeard.
Mr. Field's ..... b a h Sunbeam.
H. H. Aga Khan's g a c Shemshad.

The Galloway Plate.

Major Crosbie's .... g a g Skylark.
H. H. Aga Khan's b a g Shere Ali.
Mr. William's .... b a g Lottery

The Welter.

Mr. Field na ..... b aus g Albourne.
Major Crosbie's .. g a h Bluebeard.
H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Nicholas.

THE COTTON CROP.

Appended is the weekly report of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited; dated Bombay, 4th February 1870:—

"The following reports regarding the weather and the crops have just reached me from the cotton districts:—

Hingunghat, 31st January.—Messrs. Warwick & Co write me: 'Since we last wrote we have had fine weather and consequently great improvement in the quantity and quality of the cotton coming to market, although the supply is by no means equal to previous years at this time. Prices are very high, being to-day equal to 335-37 per candy, and as the date for February deliveries approaches, it is expected they will rise still more, from the known shortness of the crop. Up to the middle of this month the total export of Hingunghat cotton from Wurdah station is said to be under 6,000 bales, half and ful pressed.'

Oomrawutty, 2nd February.—The weather now looks settled. Supplies are not increasing nor is quality improving. Not more than 40 candies a day on an average are coming in, and this consists of all sorts. Up to the end of January last season we had 5,000 candies in our market. This season the quantity up to the same time is only 1,500 candies. People from outside say that in many villages the cotton is already cleared out, and everything leads us to think that the crop will be an extremely short one. Many hold that it will not be more than *half* that of last year. What is coming into market now is all bought up by those who have 'Bussunt' bargains to fill up at rates equal to Rs. 320 in Bombay. All legitimate buyers are out of the market and will be until the end of next week, when all the time bargains must be cleared off by either cotton or money.

Khamgaun, 2nd February.—The weather continues favorable for the cotton crop and supplies are about the same as when I last wrote, while the quality generally is rather better.

Akote, 1st February.—During the past week an animated demand has prevailed in our market and rates have kept at a high equivalent. Supplies have averaged 125 bojas daily, and the quality of the cotton arriving has on the whole been good.

Sheragaum.—The receipts in this market for the last week have been much less than during the previous one. The reason given is the want of labor to clean the kuppass now lying in great quantities in the villages. The quality of arrivals does not improve. The weather has been cloudy but we have had no rain.

Broach, 3rd February.—The weather for the last few days has been cloudy. We think however that the extent of the damage done by the boll worm has now reached its utmost extent.

Ahmedabad.—The reports from this district are less favorable. Damage to some extent has been caused by frost."

KATTYAWAR.

RAJCOTE, 1ST FEBRUARY.

This is one of the most remarkable days in the annals of this province, since it is one in which communication has been established between this station and all India by means of the wire. A telegraph office has been opened here to-day. At present the number of officials to carry on work is only two—a telegraph master and one assistant—but as the people of the country begin to appreciate the worth of despatch in their business transactions and thus cause an increase of work, better arrangements will be needed.

In one of my recent communications I mentioned that dacoities were being committed by disbanded Mekranees. I find I was in error in saying so. The dacoits were chiefly dissatisfied petty Gerassias, who either having, or fancying they have, some grievances unredressed, have gone into outlawry against their own chiefs, for which the chiefs themselves are responsible. The Mekranees and other foreign mercenaries in the employ of the various chiefs are a most disorderly and lawless set of men, and their presence elsewhere would be most desirable, but no active measures to get rid of them in a body appears feasible, except to deport them as occasions require, and the desirability of such a step has I believe been impressed upon the chiefs.

There has been a change in the weather again. It is warmer, and cloudy. The rubbee crops appear healthy, and if the weather continue mild, a rich harvest may be expected. The price of cereals, notwithstanding these prospects, has lately risen to almost famine rates.

AFGHANISTAN.

The inhabitants of Seistan, Persian subjects, are continually making raids into the neighbouring territory of Candahar. The plundered Afghans would not much mind their losses, if they might only retaliate. A life of constant frays and forays would suit them exactly. But the Ameer has an idea, not in itself a bad one, that in his character of an enlightened ruler and ally of the British Government, it does not become him to sanction a system of border anarchy; and so his Governor of Candahar is ordered to be civilized, and make his people put up with their losses peaceably. Still the Ameer holds with some reason that if, in deference to his great ally, he withholds his subjects from righting themselves in their own way, the British Government might put some pressure on that of Persia to keep the people of Seistan quiet.

The Governor of Turkestan, Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, lately petitioned the Ameer to allow to him resign his government and return to Cabul. It seems that this step was taken in consequence of the irritation produced by Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan's supercilious demeanour towards the governor. Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, though the Ameer's eldest son, is invested with no administrative authority in Turkestan, and is consequently deeply jealous of Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, who enjoys the Ameer's full confidence. This jealousy the Sirdar relieves by, so to say, aristocratic insolence. He treats the Governor as a plebeian —"an useful servant to my father perhaps, but no gentleman!" The Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, though a clever man, was not wise enough to disregard the Sirdar's foolish airs, and applied for his own recall. But the Ameer cannot afford to lose his services, and has instead sent his son strict orders to defer to Naib Mahomed Alum Khan in everything.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 2.

COTTON LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the leading article in your issue of the 27th ultimo, regarding the Cotton Frauds Act, I observe that you make the following assertion:—"That good, clean cotton can be produced without special legislation, has been proved in the Berars and Central Provinces; and that bad, dirty cotton can be produced with special legislation, plus a special department to work it, has also been proved by loud complaints from Broach and Dharwar." Admitting as a fact what you have here stated, you must be aware that it does not logically follow therefrom that special legislation is not necessary for the production of good, clean cotton, *as a rule*, even in the places you mention. One swallow does not make a summer, nor do isolated instances of the supply of pure cotton from any particular part of the country, argue that such must be the general character of the cotton from that source; as, in like manner, the conduct of one honest or enlightened individual, or it may be of several such individuals, to whom we are indebted for unadulterated cotton, does not prove that a law on the subject is not necessary for the ignorant or for rogues. If, however, your assertion means that, *as a rule*, good cotton can be produced anywhere in India, without special legislation, and bad cotton, *as a rule*, can be produced with it or in spite of it, then I must beg to emphatically deny the truth of this proposition, and I have no doubt that enquiry will convince you that the illustrations you offer in support of it are the most unhappy ones you could have chosen.

In the first place, I trust you will allow me to point out that you are mistaken in supposing that the provisions of the Cotton Frauds Act are not in force in the Berars; for Mr. Rivett-Carnac has told us in his report of the 1st July 1868 (para. 105) that they "were extended to the Berars by order of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, in 1865." And you will excuse my saying that you are also misinformed with regard to the "good clean cotton" from the Central Provinces, for several lots of Hingunghaut cotton lately received have turned out to be quite of the opposite description, and it was only the other day that a well-known firm of English merchants of this city had to reject no less than 40 bales of that cotton, or just one-half of the quantity offered to them, simply in consequence of its having been fraudulently packed with a mixture of inferior material. If further proof were wanted of the generally inferior condition of Hingunghat cotton this season, I would recommend a visit to the cotton presses in Bombay, where anybody who wished to do so might satisfy himself on the point.

With certain gentlemen both here and in England it appears to be an article of belief that there is something so peculiar in the administration of the cotton department in the Central Provinces, that it quite supersedes the necessity of a special Cotton Act for that favoured region, and this idea has apparently been so widely ad

A CAMEL DRIVER SHOT.

A EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, a European named James Allen was placed at the bar on a charge of, first, homicide, in having on 10th December last, whilst a subject of the British Government and employed in the civil service at Sonmeeanee, within the territory of the Khan of Khelat, killed one Sallay; and second, with having caused hurt to one Lomgh, son of Mahomed.

The Advocate General (Acting) and Mr. Cooper conducted the prosecution, and Dr. Barton (instructed by Mr. Eugene Loggatt, solicitor, Kurrachee,) appeared for the defence.

Before the prisoner had pleaded Dr. Barton said he wished to take an objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, but His Lordship said this was not the time to do so, and accordingly the prisoner pleaded not guilty and was put in charge of a European jury.

Dr. Barton then asked whether he would be allowed to state his objection afterwards.

The Judge—You can argue it as long as you like, Dr. Barton, if you think you can make anything of it.

The Advocate General then opened the case for the prosecution, remarking first, that there was this peculiarity about this case, that the offence with which the prisoner was charged was committed at a place out of the British territory and within the dominions of the Khan of Khelat. The prisoner was clerk in charge of the telegraph on the coast of Mekran, at Sonmeanee, and was in the employment of the British Government, that line of telegraph being the property of Government, and the persons employed in working it being in the pay of the State; and he might mention, as the question of jurisdiction was likely to be raised by the counsel for the defence, that that was a question of law which not they, but the judge, had to determine, though he would state that the usual formalities had been gone through for the trial of this case at these sessions. The circumstances of this case appeared to be these:—At about 10 o'clock on the evening of 12th December last, five men in charge of five camels, laden with *chibboor* (a small kind of water-melon) were passing through Sonmeanee, the place at which the prisoner was stationed, on their way to the bazaar of that place, where they were to dispose of their merchandise. The prisoner was out of his house at that time and appeared to have fallen in with this little caravan at a distance of 300 or 400 yards from his house. He for some reason hailed them and asked who they were; they replied that they were ryots and were then passing on with their goods, when he appeared to have presented a gun which he had in his hands at them in a manner such as to excite the alarm of these persons. The leader of the file, Lomgh, who was one of the persons who were injured in the circumstances which afterwards occurred, put up his hand when he saw the gun levelled towards him, but he would tell them that he did not touch it. However, at or about that time, either in consequence of the gun being a bad one or its being touched, or from some other reason, the gun exploded and part of the charge entered the arm of the file leader of the caravan, while the remainder of the charge lodged in the body of the second man in the caravan, Sallay, and his death was caused thereby. The prisoner in whose hand the gun was discharged—whether intentionally or not would be for the jury to decide—either from fear or other cause seized the gun and struck the leader of the caravan. The gun was taken from the prisoner and, considering the wild character of themen of that country, these men seemed to have behaved with great moderation, for they acted on a suggestion of the prisoner that the wounded man should be taken to the office of the agent of the Khan of Khelat, where he shortly afterwards died from the effects of the wound he had received. From these facts, no doubt Dr. Barton would ask them to say that the homicide was by misadventure, that the prisoner had no intention whatever of killing any of these persons, and that the fact was that the gun exploded by accident; but it was his duty to tell them—and His Lordship no doubt told them the same—that a man even when engaged in a lawful act with weapons of themselves dangerous was bound to take such order with them that no injury should accrue to any of Her Majesty's subjects, and that the law was so strong, that did any accident, owing to a man's careless or negligent use of weapons not of dangerous weapons but missiles of a harmless nature, he was responsible for the consequences of the act. He might mention, as a familiar instance, that during the season when the tiles were being turned, were a man to throw a tile on the street carelessly and without giving proper warning and were a man injured in consequence, the man had with the tile he was liable for the consequences; and if that were so, then where a man was dealing with a dangerous weapon such as a gun and voluntarily put himself in such a position with regard to others that it became an instrument of offence and exploded he must be responsible for the consequences of that explosion. Now from the form of the case as put before them they would see there was no desire to over-press the charge against the prisoner. There had been no necessity for the prisoner having anything to do with these five men with their camels; he had no occasion to stop them and less occasion to bring them up by presenting his gun. And even though the jury might be satisfied that the explosion was accidental yet if they were satisfied that in presenting it he acted with a degree of carelessness and negligence that caused the death of that man, they would be justified by the law of England in holding him guilty. As to the minor charge of causing hurt to the leader of the file he thought they would have no doubt that the arm was injured, though not to such an extent as to be called grievous hurt.

As there was no one on the staff of the Court who understood the Sindee language, the head clerk in the Collector's Office at Shikarpore was sworn and he acted as interpreter. He was present in connection with Barron's case, and was not connected with this one.

Several of the camel-men were then examined. They said it was moonlight at the time of the occurrence, but it appeared from the calendar was incorrect. The prisoner hailed them, asking "who was there," they replied that they were ryots; then he presented his gun, and the leader had a mind to strike but did not succeed ere it went off and wounded the deceased, and then prisoner seized it and struckthe other man. They did not know what o'clock it was at the time—they did not know hours or minutes thereabouts. Deceased, they said, was a lad, and had a beard. On being pressed as to his age they said he was healthy and full grown and had a short beard; then one of them, pointing to a mark on his finger, said that was the length of the beard and the Sirdar must find out his age. One of the camel-men said, in reply to the Court, that he did not know his own age—they did not know about that in his country. They were dressed on the night in question in clothing of sheep's wool which was like the sand at the place; they did not know that there were any trees and wild animals where the accident occurred. One of them said, in reply to Barton that he did not think the gun went off by accident.

His Lordship suggested that possibly the witness being a Mahomedan did not believe in accidents.

Witness said that of course his people were offended at prisoner for killing their kinsman.

Dr. Barton asked whether they had threatened that unless this man were punished reprisals would be taken against the other Europeans?

The Advocate General remarked that the counsel for the defence should not suggest such a thing to so wild a tribe

Dr. Barton replied that the statement was in the evidence of a European witness.

His Lordship said he thought such suggestion rather a dangerous one to give to these people.

Dr. Barton then went into the question, remarking that he denied it and only wanted to show a motive.

Mr. E. D. Walker, superintendent of the Mekran Telegraph Company, spoke to receiving from prisoner on November last the gun with broken stock, now produced in Court. On cross-examination he said he had never heard anything against the prisoner. The natives at Sonmeeanee were, he said, peaceful and well behaved unless interfered with.

Mr. John Farran, prisoner's successor, was then called but not examined or cross-examined.

That closed the case for the prosecution.

Dr. Barton then addressed the jury. The case, he said, was a very important one, because in the first place the natives of India should not suppose that a matter of this kind could happen without its being properly investigated and justice being done to them; were it otherwise Britain's rule in India would not be so glorious as it was at present. The case was also serious, because the prisoner was charged with a crime next to murder, and it was so serious a charge to lie under, that he, even if he had the power, would not attempt to quash the jurisdiction of this court over the case, for he did not think he would be doing justice to his unfortunate client were he to do so. The whole of the otherwise had let the charge on. The whole of the witnesses in the case were of one tribe and chief witness was in the case were of one tribe and chief witness was in the case were of one tribe and family, an unforgiving race who never revenged and resented the death of one of their number as well who, as the jury must have observed during the course of the trial, were not over-truthful. Having got at the facts of the case, he held that the death of the lad had been caused by a sheer utter accident, which no human forethought could have avoided, and he asked the jury to compare the probabilites of the case with the evidence and say whether they believed the story told by the prisoner through his counsel or that which the prosecution had had thrust upon them. Here they had the prisoner, a young man living up in a lone district with his wife and family, one of them very ill if not dying on the particular night in question, and he was charged with an offence which must bring not only himself but those he best loved to ruin. He had no reason to commit the crime, there was an utter absence of any earthly motive, on the contrary there was every reason why he should not commit the crime. It was true the prisoner fired the gun and that at the man died; but when he fired he was forty paces from the deceased, and the story of his coming up to them was fictitious. The prisoner stood alone on the sands of Beloochistan that night, no witness can tell but to what he actually did. But his own story was this. His child was lying ill at the time, he had been annoyed by the noise of jackals and hyænas about his house, and so he got up, took his gun—the stock of which had been broken long before, and was now tied with a piece of string,—and with it he went out barefooted to do his best to drive away the wild animals. Presently the gun went off, without notice or the least intention on the part of the person who had it, and this unfortunate court driver received his death wound. After that the prisoner went up and spoke to the men, tried unsuccessfully to induce them to bring the wounded lad to his bungalow, and next day sent a message to Kurrachee informing his superior officer of the circumstances. The learned Doctor held that the conduct of the prisoner did not betoken guilt, that he had no motive for such a crime, and that it was impossible to believe that a young man in Government service and of irreproachable character, with so many inducements not to commit an offence, would have been the monster the witnesses had endeavoured to prove him.

Mr. Michael Jennings, a inspector in the Telegraph Department, and Nizam, a jemadar in the service at Sonmeeanee named were called to speak to the prisoner's character, and the latter said he was a good man and kind to the natives with whom he came in contact.

His Lordship then summed up. The learned counsel had not considered it necessary to address any argument on the question of jurisdiction, and he had not the least doubt that the Court had power to try a British subject; and, after explaining the law on that and as to the several charges, proceeded to remark on the circumstances. It had been alleged that what the witnesses had said was from some motive of spite; their conduct, evidence, and demeanour were entirely for the consideration of the jury, and if they thought the men had wavered in any manner or had come there and pushed the charge when they knew that what they said was untrue, of course they would not give the evidence the same weight as if they had spoken truthfully. They would keep in mind they were dealing with men who had no education, who were far removed from Europeans in their habits and dispositions, who belonged to an independent state, had not heard of time, and knew not what a watch was. There was neither doctor nor vakeel near the village, and the witnesses were persons who probably had never, until they were before the magistrate, had to limit and state matters consecutively or apply their reasoning faculties as they had done in endeavouring to recollect the transactions of that night. His Lordship then referred to the evidence and expressed his own doubts as to the reliance that could be placed upon it. It would be for the jury to consider whether they would believe the evidence and could come to the conclusion that this young man, with objects of attachment and endearment almost in sight, would have gone out and taken the life of a man in the reckless and careless manner the witnesses had described.

The jury after a brief adjournment brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The Judge then said—James Allen, your case has had a very careful investigation, and I hope you will resolve to take more care in future in your use of fire-arms. I have no doubt you will be employed in the service again, and you leave this Court without the slightest stain on your character.

The prisoner was then discharged.

MURDER OF A MUSSULMAN CHILD.

About nine o'clock on Thursday night a police sepoy in going his rounds found the body of a Mahomedan girl in the verandah of a house in Hoozeria Moola, near Bhendy Bazar. The body was lying in a pool of blood, the throat being cut almost from ear to ear. Considering that the place where the deceased was found is in the centre of a densely populated part of the native town, it is strange that none of the people who live in the neighbourhood appear to have heard any unusual cries, or to have had their attention drawn in any way to the spot where it seems certain a murderous attack was made and where the victim was left. The enquiries of the police in regard to the affair have elicited the information that the girl was named Fatma, and was about two and a half years old. It appears that on the day in question, about half past 7 P.M., Cassum Teevakam, the father of the girl, was sitting in the verandah of his house in Hoozeria Moola, with the child in his lap. A Mussulman, who is supposed to be a boiler-maker, by name Ibrahim Meera Cazee, a neighbour, was also there at the time. A marriage procession was coming up the road, and Ibrahim with the child went to see the procession. Ibrahim did not return till 9 o'clock, and the father became anxious about the child. Cassum and his sister went in search of them, but could find neither Ibrahim nor the child. In a few minutes afterwards Cassum heard a report that his child's throat had been cut. He ran to the spot in great consternation, and saw the body of the unfortunate girl in the condition described. She was quite dead at the time. When Ibrahim took the girl to the procession, she had on her two gold ear ornaments, a silver necklace, a silver chain round the neck, and two silver bangles round the ankles. The silver necklace and chain, of the value of about Rs. 8-8, were missing; the other ornaments were on the person. The presumption is, therefore, that the object of this fearful crime was to gain possession of those trifling articles. Ibrahim has not been arrested yet, and the Commissioner has offered a reward of Rs. 200 for the apprehension of the murderer.

A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Baba Dhuboo Street, when the evidence of the father and another man was taken, after which the case was adjourned for further enquiry till Monday next.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 4th Feb., 2 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line state unknown. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 2nd February, 1-47 P.M., via Russia, 2nd February, 1-10 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 2nd and 3rd Feb.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 3rd February to 8 P.M. of the 4th February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	6 19	0 25
,, Calcutta	24 6	4 45
,, Madras	13 10	1 31

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Satalathany Saib, from Avanashy, Belgaum.
Lewis, Manager Agra Bank, from Kohat.
Messona Beg, from Bussorah.
Govuntha Tilloo, from Alleppey.
Nursoo, Sudder Bazaar, from Nagpore.
Bhimacharee Gulgulee, from Dharwar.
C. H. J. Connol Connor, from Calcutta.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fifth Sunday after Epiphany, February 6th, 1870.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (first celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion (second celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 61 and 203.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 63, 67, and 370.

The offertories to be devoted to the poor and Choir Fund.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 63 and 135.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 12 and 67, and "Pilgrims of the Night."

The offertory to be devoted to the Choir Fund.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 168 (To the name of our Salvation) and 160 (Songs of Praise.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 64 (As with gladness men of old), 67 (Alleluia, song of sweetness), and 222 (Eternal Father, strong to save.)

Collections at both Services for Church expenses.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Divine Service will be held by the Rev. W. H. Harpur on board the ship Semiramis at 11 o'clock A.M. to-morrow.

PARELL.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Reading Room. Pastor, Rev. W. H. Harpur, S.P.G. Divine Service, Sunday and Wednesday at 7 P.M.

An Eastern editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A Western editor replies that a good many men had done the same thing by marrying one. A Northern editor says that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble enough by barely promising to marry, without going any further.

"What constitutes a gentleman?" An answer to the question is given in a chatty letter from home to Lord Cornwallis, at that time Governor-General of India. One Treves, a well-known money-lender, was introduced in that capacity to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. The Prince, one day after dinner, asked his convenient acquaintance how he defined a gentleman. "He is one man," was the reply, "who has one guinea in each pocket, and does not care one d—n for you nor your father."

It is said that Prince Napoleon (who acquired a certain ascendancy over the Emperor during the absence of the Empress, and has since retained it) has had no small influence in the last ministerial combinations. He is said to have pointed out to the Emperor that the list he had been induced to sign was so insignificant as to be ridiculous—that he must either turn again to M. Rouher or M. de Forcade, or else give security to the country; that doubtless a Ministry was needed to represent the country, but from the side of the future, not of the past. Prince Napoleon did not scruple to advise the Emperor to sacrifice M. Magne and M. Chasseloup-Laubat, notwithstanding his own attachment to them if they proved to be obstacles to the constitution of a homogeneous and serious Cabinet.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Disgraceful Profanation.—"Such a grand row in Edinburgh the other day! The 90th returning from India, and filled with a Fusan pride in their beautiful band, actually made it play in front of them as they marched to church the first Sunday after their arrival! The whole town turned out, and the blackguards enjoyed it immensely, but the next day the Lord Provost wrote to the Colonel, saying that, in the memory of man, the streets of Edinburgh's inhabitants had not been so scandalously defiled and begging that the desecration might not be for the future. So, since then, the Portsmouth Volunteers walk silently to Kirk, and on the walls of each barrack room there has been inscribed, by order of the scrupulous Colonel, the words 'No pæans whistle on the Sawbath.'"—*Home Letter.*

RAILWAY CARRIAGES FOR FEMALES.

A STATION MASTER ENTITLED TO EJECT A MALE PASSENGER.

In the Court of Khan Saheb Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, subordinate judge at Callian, on the 29th ult., Govindrao Sukharam, a vakil of the Court, sued T. R. Nicholas, assistant station master at the Callian railway station, and the G. I. P. Railway Company, to recover damages by reason of his being turned out by force from a third-class railway carriage.

Messrs. Govind Baba Goorjur, Purushram Vishnu Yogi, &c., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Cleveland for the defendants.

The facts of the case are given at length in the judgment delivered by the subordinate judge, from which the following are extracts:—

This is a suit to recover Rs. 510 as damages which the plaintiff alleges have been sustained by him in consequence of the defendant Nicholas, the assistant station master at Callian, having removed him with force from a third-class carriage in which he had taken his seat after obtaining the necessary ticket. The plaintiff also alleges that his removal was unjustifiable, that no reason for it was assigned, and that unnecessary violence was used in removing him. The defence set up is, that the plaintiff had got into a carriage reserved for females, that he was informed of this, and then requested to get out, and that, as he refused to get out, the defendant Nicholas took him by the arm and led him out. The issues are:—1. Whether the defendant was justified in what he did? 2. Whether any unnecessary violence was used by the defendant? 3. Whether the plaintiff has sustained any damages, and, if so, what? 4. Whether he can recover any damages from the railway company in this action? I find—1. That the defendant Nicholas was justified in removing the plaintiff from the carriage. 2. That no unnecessary violence was used by the defendant. 3. This issue does not arise. 4. That the company was liable for the acts of the defendant Nicholas. In the first place, it should be seen whether the removal of the plaintiff from the carriage was justifiable. The plaintiff, Govindrao, states that on the 25th of October 1869 he took a third-class ticket, and finding the door of a third-class carriage open he took his seat in it; that twenty-five or thirty male passengers were in the carriage; that the defendant Nicholas then came and said "Ootro, ootro," (Get out, get out); that the plaintiff said he would not go out unless he knew the reason; and that the defendant did not assign any reason, but came into the carriage and removed him by force. The only point, according to the plaintiff's case, therefore, is, whether he was informed of the reason for his getting out. (After referring to the evidence.) On the evidence before me, I have no doubt that the defendant did try to make the people understand that the carriage was for females, but at the same time I have no doubt that the men did not understand why they were required to get out. It is, however, admitted by the plaintiff that a request was made to get out, since he says that the defendant said "Ootro, ootro," (Get out, get out). Mr. Cleveland contends that mere request was sufficient; that the company's servants are not bound to give reasons to every passenger for what they do; that every passenger is bound to comply at once with a request made to him to change his seat, &c.; and that if the passengers are allowed to question the propriety of the request, there will be no one on the spot to decide the dispute, and the company's servants would never be able to keep time and to make the arrangements which are necessary for the accommodation and convenience of passengers. In support of his contention, Mr. Cleveland has cited the case of Northfield *vs.* the Great Eastern Railway Company (Special Jury Court before Baron Martin, reported in the *Times* of 17th Aug. 1869), wherein it was held, that after a request was made to remove, the plaintiff had no right to remain in the carriage, and he became a trespasser. The case there was that by mistake a third-class ticket was issued to the plaintiff, though there was no third-class carriage in the train for which the ticket was issued. The plaintiff having got the ticket, and finding no third-class carriage, took his seat in a second-class carriage. The station master explained to the plaintiff that it was owing to inadvertence that a third-class ticket was given to him, and that he should either leave the carriage or pay the difference in the fare. The plaintiff would do neither, and, therefore, he was removed with force. Now, in acting upon precedents, I must always bear in mind the most instructive remarks of my Lord, Chief Justice Couch (*in re* Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. *vs.* Girdhardas), "that if you are to apply a rule you must see what is the reason of it—not only whether the case to which we are asked to apply the rule comes within the language the judges use when they lay it down, but within the reason of it. You must always bear in mind, what I think is sometimes forgotten in argument, that when you are dealing with the language used by the judges you must consider the expressions in connection with the case before them; you are not to take as laying down a broad proposition, language which, in most cases, was intended to apply only to the particular kind of case then before the Court." I am of opinion that the precedent quoted is not on all fours with this case, and that it could be no guide here, since there the plaintiff knew the reason of his removal, and was, moreover, allowed an option of either remaining in the carriage on payment of the difference in the fare or of getting out of the carriage. Here the plaintiff did not either know or understand the reason for turning out of the carriage, and demanded the reason before going out. I must, therefore, see what is the law applicable to the present case, and, if there be no special law on the subject, what rule should be laid down in such a case. Section 3 of the Indian Railway Act, XVII. of 1854 provides that, "If any special carriage shall be provided for the exclusive use of females, any male person who, without lawful excuse, shall enter such carriage, knowing the same to be exclusively appropriated as aforesaid; or shall remain therein after having been informed of its exclusive appropriation, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100, and may be removed therefrom by any of the servants of the company." It is admitted by the defendant that no reserved notice boards are placed on the third-class carriages to show that they are for females, and that no special peon or company's other servant is placed in the female carriages to prevent males from taking their seats therein when they are empty; but that if peons, &c., see that male passengers have entered the carriages reserved for females, they are told to get out. It is proved in this case that the door of this particular carriage was open, and that as it was a female carriage, at least twelve or thirty male passengers took their seats in it. The very fact of so many male passengers having taken their seats in a female carriage, unnoticed by any peon or other official of the company, shows distinctly that not only the plaintiff but the other passengers also were not aware that the carriage was for females. The words "without lawful excuse" used in the said section 8 apply equally, in my opinion, to the person who shall enter the carriage, and also to the person who shall remain therein. The plaintiff, therefore, does not come under either the first or second part of the said section, and I am, therefore, of opinion that, so far as the law is concerned, his entering the carriage as also his remaining therein were justifiable. The plaintiff admits that the defendant Nicholas said "Ootro, ootro," (Get out, get out). This was no doubt a request to get out and to take seats in another carriage. The question is, whether this request was sufficient, and whether the plaintiff was bound to go out without any explanation being given to him. A carrier has a right to reject persons who refuse to comply with the carrier's reasonable regulations for the proper management and conduct of his business—(Angell on the Law of Carriers, section 609)—and the passengers are bound to submit to such regulations as the proprietors may adopt for the convenience and comforts of the passengers, unless they are oppressive and grossly unreasonable. (Story on Bailments, section 591A.) It is not contended that any bye-law of the company authorizes the company's servants to turn out a passenger from his seat without giving him an explanation if he requires it; and if any such bye-law had existed, I do not think that it would be held to be a reasonable one; and I may observe here that the case cited by Mr. Cleveland clearly shows that a passenger is entitled to know the reason of his removal. I have no doubt that the company's servants are bound to give, if required, the reason why a passenger should leave his seat and take another, though the passenger cannot, at the time, dispute the necessity of the arrangement the company's servant may be making. By one of the company's rules their "servants are strictly enjoined, on pain of dismissal, to observe the utmost civility towards passengers;" and, in my opinion, it can hardly be said of a servant of the company who declines on being asked to give a reason for telling a passenger to get out of a carriage, that he (the servant) is showing the utmost, or indeed any, civility to the passenger. In the present case, however, there was an attempt on the part of the defendant to explain to the plaintiff the reason why he was told to get out, and evidently the defendant had reason to believe that the plaintiff understood the reason, and yet persisted in remaining in the carriage. If the plaintiff found it difficult to understand the defendant, he (the plaintiff), who is a vakil of this Court, should have known that under the circumstances of the case it was necessary for him to leave the carriage as he was requested to do so; and this he should have done with a view to maintain the arrangement which the company's officials then wished to make. If the plaintiff was put to unnecessary annoyance and inconvenience, he had of course his remedy by a suit for damages, since a master "is liable, even though the servant, in the performance of his duty, is guilty of a deviation or a failure to perform it in the strictest and most convenient manner." (Broom's Legal Maxims, 814, 4th Edition.) I took time to consider whether section 8 of the Railway Act XVIII. of 1854 did not give a right to the plaintiff, under the circumstances, to remain in the carriage, and whether his removal was not unjustifiable. I have, however, come to the conclusion that the plaintiff was, for the reasons above given, bound to get out of the carriage when requested to do so. My finding on the first issue, therefore, is that the defendant Nicholas was justified, under the special circumstances of this case, in removing the plaintiff Govindrao from the carriage. As to whether force need was unnecessary or not, the Court "would not be nice in scanning the acts of the defendant in the line of his duty, but would make allowance for any little irritation on his part produced by the conduct of the plaintiff." (Angell on Carriers, section 590.) There was, as I have already observed, a misunderstanding between the parties, and from the evidence before me I am of opinion that the plaintiff has not proved that unnecessary violence was used to him. By my finding on the first two issues, the third issue, as to the liability of the company for the acts of the defendant Nicholas, does not arise directly, but as the award of costs in this case will affect the company, I must give my finding on the third issue also. On this issue I find that, as the defendant Nicholas was acting within the scope of his employment, the company is liable for his acts. I need not observe that it has been laid down that "a master is responsible for the wrongful act of his servant, even if it be wilful, or reckless, or malicious, provided the act is done by the servant within the scope of his employment, and in furtherance of his master's business, or for the master's benefit;" and again, "where the servant, though acting contrary to his duty to his master, is nevertheless acting in the course of his employment, the master will be answerable for his misconduct." (Addison on Torts, 20, 21, 2nd Edition.) It has been further laid down that generally a master is answerable for a trespass which his servant, acting within the scope of his ordinary employment, has committed, although no express authority or order to do the particular act, or to do it in such a way as rendered it a trespass, was given. (Smith's Leading Cases, Vol. I, page 438, 6th Edition.) And the authorities quoted by Mr. Justice Collet in his work on Torts show that an action can lie against a railway company for an assault committed by their servant. (Section 33 of the work.) The necessary result of my finding on the first two issues is, that the claim of the plaintiff should be rejected; but, in doing so, I must not fail to observe here that the only circumstance which leads me to disallow the claim is the necessity of having a rule of some kind which will enable the company to maintain their arrangements; and though it is perhaps out of place, I may observe that had the plaintiff been able to prove that a little more violence than what I consider has been established in this case, was used in removing him, the defendant would have considered himself liable to pay exemplary damages. Seeing that this case is considered here as one of importance and has excited great interest, I make the above remarks with a view to guard against any impression that the Court would ever countenance the acts alleged by the plaintiff. I am therefore of opinion that the ends of justice will be met in this case by making each party bear its own cost. I accordingly decree that the claim of the plaintiff Govindrao be rejected without costs.

A SCENE IN JUDGE MANOCKJEE'S COURT.

A rather interesting scene took place yesterday in the Court of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, second Judge of the Small Cause Court. George Williams, an Italian, sued Catherine Goldstein, foreign woman, to recover fifty rupees, value of goods sold to the defendant, and the Judge postponed the case till Friday the 11th instant. Plaintiff and defendant thereupon left the Court, but while going downstairs a serious row took place between the parties in the case, and two other women named Sophia Brown and Caroline Vaise. On the staircase the parties had some words at first, from words they came to blows, and then Sophia Brown and Goldstein were terrifically assaulted by Williams and Caroline Vaise. They were then warned by a Parsee bailiff of the Court to leave quietly, but when the women had gone a few steps, plaintiff again kicked Brown and Goldstein. The screams of the women attracted a large crowd, and the parties were immediately taken into custody by a bailiff, and were placed before the Judge. George Williams and Caroline Vaise were charged with assaulting Sophia Brown and Catherine Goldstein, and the Judge proceeded to investigate the case under section 83 of Act IX. of 1850. The Court was crowded with spectators at the time.

Dadabhoy Sorabjee said—I am a bailiff of the Small Cause Court. I arrested three persons, George Williams, Catherine Goldstein, and Sophia Brown. I was at the top of the staircase when I saw the prisoner Williams going all of a sudden up to Sophia Brown and kicking her on the staircase. I warned the prisoner not to make any noise and to go down quietly. After he had gone five or six steps down, I went and sat at my desk at the top of the staircase. I then heard very loud screams; and on looking over the staircase I saw the prisoner Williams assaulting the two complainants, Catherine Goldstein and Sophia Brown. They were screaming at the top of their voices. I did not see Williams tear their clothes. I arrested him and brought him here.

Dadabhoy Pestonjee deposed—I am a bailiff of this Court. I saw the prisoner Williams kick Sophia Brown on the staircase. The bailiff Dadabhoy Sorabjee told him to go quietly and not to make any noise He descended a few steps and then assaulted both Sophia Brown and Catherine Goldstein. The bailiff arrested Williams and brought him into the Court. I then saw the prisoner Caroline Vaise shove her hand into Sophia's mouth and pull her underlip with her hand, and also assault her with her fists. On this Sophia screamed loudly.

To Caroline Vaise—I did not see Sophia give you a slap on your cheek; but I saw her and Catherine struggling with you, after you assaulted Sophia. When you caught Sophia's under-lip, she caught you by your arm. Williams was then being taken by the bailiff into the Court. I did not see either Sophia or Catherine strike Williams.

The female prisoner was about to make a remark, when—

The Judge said—Madam, don't speak now, and don't interrupt the Court. You will have ample time to address the Court.

Caroline—I beg your pardon, but—

The Judge—Don't ask my pardon, you may answer questions put to you.

Caroline—Very well.

Catherine Goldstein deposed—After I left the Court I was going down the staircase when I saw the prisoner Williams kick Sophia. Shortly afterwards he also assaulted me. (Witness showed the mark of a blow on the forehead.) I fell out when he pushed me down the stairs, and I was falling down when a native held me up and prevented me from falling.

To Caroline Vaise—I suppose Williams assaulted me because I interfered to assist Sophia. I did not give you a slap or tear your dress.

Sophia Brown sworn—First of all Caroline Vaise assaulted me after I left the Court. When I tried to catch her, Williams came up and kicked and assaulted me. He tore my dress at the neck.

To Caroline Vaise—You assaulted me first.

Mr. Morojee Cassinath, pleader, who was in Court, said he was conducting one of the cases.

The Judge said he would thank him if he gave his evidence.

Mr. Morojee—As I was coming upstairs, I heard screams raised at the top of the staircase. I hastened my steps and saw a regular fight going on between these ladies and others. I can say who assaulted first, but I saw each assaulting the other. In the meantime, this man (Williams) who was downstairs, came up running, and without speaking a word or asking any explanation, he at once fell upon Sophia and Catherine and assaulted them with his fists.

The Judge (to Williams)—You have heard the evidence of these men. Have you got anything to say to that?

Williams—As I was walking out of the Court after my case was over, these two women, Catherine and Sophia, abused me in Italian. I told them two or three times to be quiet. Sophia first pushed me on the staircase, and I pushed her then. The bailiff told me to go downstairs, and I did so. After I went down four or five steps, I saw Sophia and Catherine beating Caroline Vaise, who screamed. I assisted Caroline by assaulting the other two women, and if they again assault her, I'll give them more blows. I did not kick any one, but I struck blows with my hands. There were many persons: I have no witnesses to call.

The Judge (to Caroline)—You have heard the evidence, is it false or true?

Caroline—It is not true.

The Judge—Then give me the true version.

Caroline—When I and Williams were going out of the Court these two women (Sophia and Catherine) commenced to abuse Williams in Italian. I told him to go away quietly. He went a few steps when Sophia and Catherine caught me by the hair of the head and commenced to slap me. On this I screamed and caught hold of Sophia's lip. I commenced to scream, when Williams came up and separated us. I did not see him beat anyone. Everybody saw this. I don't know whom to call as a witness.

The Judge—Do you wish to call any witnesses?

Caroline—I don't know whom to call, there were many people there. I saw one *Seiphoy* (sepoy) there.

The Judge—What, is there another Sophia?

Caroline—Not Sophia; I saw a *Seiphoy* standing at the door.

The sepoy was then called, and corroborated in material points the evidence of the two bailiffs.

The Judge in giving decision said—George Williams and Caroline Vaise: On the evidence there can be no doubt that you have wilfully interrupted the Court's proceedings by attacks on Catherine Goldstein and Sophia Brown, and by assaulting them. Section 83 of Act IX of 1850, constituting this Court, says: "If any person shall wilfully insult any judge, clerk, or officer of the said court, for the time being, during his sitting, or attendance in court, or shall wilfully interrupt the proceedings of the court, or otherwise misbehave in court, it shall be lawful for any officer or bailiff of the court, with or without the assistance of any other person, by the order of the judges, to take such offender into custody and detain him until the rising of the court; and the judges shall be empowered, if they shall think fit by a warrant under their hands and sealed with the seal of the court, to commit any such offender to any prison to which they have power to commit offenders under this Act, for any time not exceeding seven days, or to impose upon any such offender a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for any such offence; and in default of payment thereof, to commit the offender to any such prison as aforesaid for any time not exceeding seven days, unless the said fine be sooner paid; or, instead of inflicting summary punishment under this Act, may cause the offender to be indicted in the Supreme Court (now the High Court,) if the offence be an indictable misdemeanour." I don't think I am not warranted upon the evidence in inflicting on each of you a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, committing you to prison for the time mentioned in the Act, seven days.

Caroline—Thank you, sir.

And so terminated the proceedings.

A bright idea for advertising doctors. It is well known that it is considered undignified for doctors to advertise, and therefore a number of doctors who have themselves to a special branch of their profession who find the advantage of making a circuit of certain towns in search of patients, and who are sometimes hard pressed for the means of making their advent known. There is one rather clever physician in France who is what medical men call a specialist, and who travels from town to town for the benefit of his patients. But he is much too dignified to advertise. It would be a terrible curb on his dignity to be seen in any town by the side of a Sumoria Brahmin. At my native place Bhundelcund there are some twelve villages, of which all the inhabitants form gangs for committing thefts. The villages are under five chiefs, and these again are under one Rajah Ainsergee. The chiefs direct the expedition, settle the disputes, and after the families when the men are gone, and when any precious things, such as diamonds and jewellery, are got, they are given to the rajah. We steal generally everything that comes in the way. We don't steal by night—were there gold to the weight of five seers lying on the ground we would not steal by night. We do not commit acts of violence. We stay in our villages during the rains, and stay there till after the Dusserah, when we set out and go to all the native villages. We have an arrangement with Marwarree or Banian merchants that they shall not give information on us; and they buy our articles from them at what price they deal with us. They settle what price they will give us. We purchase gold mohurs through them, and allow them ten per cent. When we take home the booty, the chief divides it amongst us. As the property is stolen, we do not sell it at the market rate, but at the price put on it by them.

Dr. Barton objected to this examination. It was all very well, he said, for a man to come into court and give an account of his own life; that might be interesting and romantic, but it was not evidence.

The Judge—I am of opinion that this is evidence, Mr. Barton—pure evidence.

Dr. Barton—Well, I am of a different opinion from your Lordship, but I must submit—

The Judge—I have not the slightest doubt about it.

The witness, on further examination, said the merchants only keep an account of the provisions supplied. After last monsoon he came with the gang from their village to Mahim, thieving all the way. They came part of the way by rail. He had been there five or six years ago, at that time had an arrangement with No. 6 prisoner, so he saluted him on arriving this year and asked whether he would again supply the gang with provisions. No. 6 and another said they would do so, and two men who were with prisoner, said they would buy their property.—Who was this witness examined at length as to his meeting the prisoners at Mahim, his quarrel with them, and subsequent proceedings. In the course of some questions as to the Marwarree producing the articles to the police,

Dr. Barton ejaculated that they had been ransacking the Marwarree's shop.

The Judge observed that it was very irregular to make these remarks.

Dr. Barton—I have not made any remark these three hours, my Lord.

The Judge—You must know, Dr. Barton, that the jury will hear what you say.

Dr. Barton—I intended you to hear me, my Lord, and don't care though the jury hear me.

The Judge—If you are to address me, Dr. Barton, you must do so in a proper manner.

Dr. Barton—So I do, my Lord, I have not made a remark for three hours.

[Dr. Barton rose up next time that he made a remark.]

On cross-examination by Dr. Barton, this witness said he had been a professional thief from his youth, and was now employed by the police. He got batta from the Sircar, and with it had bought the clothes he was at present wearing.

A number of witnesses were then called for the prosecution, including the detectives and policemen who arrested the prisoners and went round the owners of the property, a former member of the gang from Nagpore, the owners of the property to identify it, and two witnesses who proved the customs of Marwarrees and spoke to having examined the Marwarree firm's books but found no entries of any of the articles said to have been stolen. Before addressing the jury,

Dr. Barton submitted that there was no case against his client.

The Judge—I am decidedly of opinion that there is a case against your client.

Dr. Barton—On the evidence, but at law—

The Judge—I say there is, at law.

Dr. Barton—Well, I am very sorry to have to trouble the jury.

The Judge—But there the other prisoners before you. It is usual to hear them in their order.

Dr. Barton—I don't know that it is—to have five fellows tring you out with their statement. I shall get so confused, I shan't know what I am doing.

His Lordship not objecting,

Dr. Barton then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the Marwarree. This most extraordinary and protracted case, he said, had been trumpeted forth as a case full of romance, the prisoners being a gang

HOW WE MADE WAR ON YOU.

No. II.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE reader probably knows what the battery of a fortress is. If he does not know, he will be able to form an idea of the one of which I was to be the assistant commander, if he imagines a thick wall of earth supported by gabions and fascines, with fourteen embrasures, each making room for the mouth of a cannon. About twenty yards from this wall was another, behind which were the blindages, an ammunition magazine, and a few mortars. Between these two walls war was carried on. Thence we sent shots to you through the embrasures; and here, too, we received them above the ramparts. During the day the battery looked quite nice. Everything was in order, the cannon in their places. Some soldiers even took the fancy of sweeping the battery on Sundays. But in the night the state of things there, I don't know why, constantly reminded me of a painting of the last days of Pompeii. Gun-carriages broken, cannon disabled, large heaps of earth detached from the rampart, a few disfigured human bodies, sometimes a wounded man there had not been time to remove—all this had a very sinister look, especially when a bomb came bursting on the battery, lighting up the whole scene, and deafening you by its explosion. The personnel of the battery consisted of about 100 soldiers and three officers—a marine commander and two artillerymen, of whom I was one. It is known that the Russian sailors, after losing their fleet, devoted themselves to the defence of the town, that the greater number of commanding posts in Sebastopol were occupied by them, and that they gave the greatest proofs of courage.

When I presented myself before the commander with my look of a *Pétersbourgeois* of nineteen years of age and my drawing-room uniform, the brave sailor, whose overcoat of common soldier's grey cloth was covered with sand from the beams of the blindage, smiled involuntarily. "You know, my young friend, that we are here without ceremony, and that we are all good comrades," said he; "you will, therefore, allow me first to dress you in our style." This done, he showed me round our little "world," the battery.

My first guard was very quiet. Hardly a dozen bombs fell during eight hours, and only two men were wounded. But it was what we termed a guard of rest. It might be supposed that both sides had agreed to slacken the firing from noon. The garrison dined and had a short after-dinner sleep, just like good old countrymen. The shots sent to and fro were but a matter of form. But as soon as night closed the sky was covered with those splendid meteors I had already seen from the heights of the Belbeckroad, but which here appeared much grander, crossing each other in all directions. These were large bombs which daily came to us. I had already spent two days in Sebastopol when my night guard came round. I awaited it with a very full heart. We could judge from the evening that the night would be a very bad one. The six bombs from the mortar battery fell with an alarming regularity; had already killed many, and made awful havoc. The commander, who had been on guard till midnight, was completely worn out with fatigue. I mustered all my courage in ascending the bastion, but foresaw that the trial would be a hard one. I feared losing my calm should the infernal din last till morning, and I knew that this very night was to establish my reputation amongst the soldiers. The first phases of this chaos of suspense were not yet gone when I saw the third officer of the battery coming towards me. He was a very young Pole, who had arrived at Sebastopol some weeks previously; a singularly quiet young man, who rarely showed any signs of animation. I had thought that life seemed to him too hard there, and was surprised at the peaceful smile upon his lips, and his urgent request to be allowed to bear me company through the night.

It was very dark. A south wind blew so loud as to stifle at times the hissing of the bombs. A drizzling rain fell now and then, so that you felt depressed by these alone without the awful firing that lasted till dawn. More than two men were killed, two embrasures smashed, and three cannon disabled. The battery floor was in holes all over from the quantity of bombs which had burst there. Large balls, coming from time to time to bury themselves in the ramparts, seemed to shake the whole bastion. The soldiers awaited death with stolid indifference, but were unwilling either to fire, remove the dead, or carry away the wounded. My body and brain were devoured by fever. I rushed, giving orders, from one side of the battery to the other as if the trumpet of the last judgment was resounding in my ears, whilst the Pole, going to and fro, with a nonchalant step, gave his with the utmost calmness. If I managed to bear up on that fearful night it was certainly not due to my courage, but solely to that quiet and valiant image constantly before me. We remained but a few days together. He was sent to another bastion, and I lost sight of him. It was only ten years later, at the time of the Polish revolution, I saw his name mentioned in the newspapers. He was hanged for having just as courageously headed an insurgent band.

As you have already an idea of one of the Sebastopol nights, you know them all. The difference between them was only that one was a little worse or a little better than another. The duties of an officer were highly monotonous and almost wholly passive compared with action in the field—no tactics to be displayed; no advance or retreat; he even had little to do with aiming the guns. They were, as a rule, so old and had the best marksmen were the most likely to miss. Every gun had its peculiar "character," and required long experience to aim it properly, so that a senior gunner of a cannon was sure to manage the thing better than you. There remained then for an officer, besides the restoration of the damaged works, no other business than to see that the gunners did not slacken fire and that the working parties (consisting of infantry) properly removed the wounded and killed.

Another part of the officers' duties consisted in observing through a spyglass what you were doing in the trenches, and directing the fire accordingly. But here, again, signalmen from the sunken paths often performed this duty better than a newly arrived officer. Their practised eyes and familiarity with the spot enabled them to see often what an officer missed, notwithstanding his good will to do his best. Lying between the sandbags on the ramparts these signalmen, often mere boys, saved many hundreds of lives, and contributed considerably to the difficulties the allies had in taking Sebastopol. One day I remember our battery was about to be swept away but for the sharpness of one of these boys. Just on our right flank you were about to construct a battery, which must have levelled us within a few hours, and against which we could ourselves do absolutely nothing. This battery was in course of construction, and had one embrasure already finished, when the signal-boy discovered it, and rushed into our dining casemate to communicate his discovery. "We are taken in flank!" It was like an electric shock. In a few seconds we were all outside, and had the unpleasantness of finding that the boy was quite right, and that our only defence was a rather distant battery of ours, facing yours, and, able therefore, to destroy it in its unfinished state. A communication was immediately sent, but scarcely had the messenger started when we distinctly saw a bomb fly to the new battery and burst in the midst of the men at work. We were saved. The new construction was discovered, and therefore had a good chance of being destroyed, as it could not return the fire. We learned afterwards that this discovery was made by another signal-boy, who reported it to his officer just at the moment when the Commander-in-Chief Prince Gortschakoff, was visiting the bad battery. He immediately took the spy-glass, and, after having persuaded himself of the accuracy of the report, declared to the officer on duty that he would be degraded if the new battery was not swept away. The next day the old Prince was again there; your battery, I am sorry to say, was no more in existence, and the officer, who at first had overlooked it, was decorated, and probably remembers even now this episode, if he still survives.

If the officers in Sebastopol deserved well, certainly a far greater amount of praise is the due of that dark mass of soldiers who spent their best efforts, evinced the most marvellous courage, and gave their lives, without having a single one of those prospects which attracted the officers. And not only to some of the soldiers must such praise be given, but to many a poor woman too. The sailors' wives would not stay out of Sebastopol, and they were not allowed to remain in it. Consequently they resorted to the expedient of coming to the bastions, often under a very heavy fire and with great difficulties, to sell fresh bread and grapes at half a copeck a pound dearer than on the northern side; and thus, making a few pence a day, they at the same time had the opportunity of seeing their husbands. And the curious point is that I saw them frequently coming to quarrel and even fight with their husbands. Such is life, as people say; and such is the consistency of human nature, it would be more proper to say.

Among other acts of disinterestedness which I witnessed among people there I may mention this. The Russian authorities gave about 6d. for each unexploded bomb of the enemy which the soldiers could pick up. Your conical projectiles (which, I must say, were exceedingly bad, for they hardly ever exploded) were often delivered up, because we had on my battery no possibility of making use of them. But the soldiers never gave up the common bombs, notwithstanding the reward; and as soon as they could pick up one of this kind, they put it in one of our mortars and immediately sent it back, as if it were to tease you. They knew very well that the bomb, if delivered up, would be used in the same way, but it would first be rendered, and then they would not wait so long, preferring to retaliate at once. The same thing must have been going on with you, for sometimes we received our bombs back empty, so that you see the principle of reciprocity now claimed by some of your economists appears to be of some considerable standing in England. It displayed itself not only in the instance last mentioned, but in those instances too when the soldiers on both sides were particularly discontented with one another, and undertook to avenge themselves by exchanging a few discharges consisting of broken bottles, bricks, and similar rubbish.

War is a good field in which to study national character and temperament without one caring about such matters. The difference presented by the captive English and French soldiers was alone worth notice. The former were almost always shockingly wounded before being taken prisoners; the latter often quite sound, and only sometimes bearing a few insignificant scratches. And even if so wounded, the English soldier would not give up his animosity to the Russians, while the Frenchman immediately fraternized with them. I remember one day having seen an English soldier brought to the hospital with a fractured leg and a broken jaw. No one could not articulate, and hardly respired, he only groaned, and when put on his death-bed and surrounded by Russian surgeons, closed his fist and shook it at them. Amputation of his leg was resolved on, but as the surgeons could not make themselves understood, they found somewhere a German medical man, supposing that he would be more intelligible, and the learned doctor apparently did suppose it too, for he willingly undertook the negotiation as well as the operation. The wounded man was decidedly opposed to the operation, but chloroform being administered, the amputation was performed. Scarcely had the patient recovered his senses and seen the absence of his leg, than he took a leaden water-jug standing by his side and threw it at the German, groaning most dreadfully. Happily for the learned doctor, the man appears to have been a bad marksman, and the jug only smashed a window and flew out into the street. Around the bed of wounded Frenchmen, on the contrary, there was always not only cordial conversation, but positively an entertainment of laughter and jokes. The Frenchmen often deserted, because, as they themselves said, their provisions were so bad. People fighting with the French must, I think, unavoidably come to the conclusion that acting *en masse* French soldiers are irreproachable, but taken each of them separately, and especially when young, they now-a-days seldom present any of those qualifications which are considered to form a good soldier.

A LATE ENEMY.

CENTRAL ASIAN POLITICS.

SIR,—Major Bell began by bringing three charges against the Indian Government:—First. That the delay in recognising Shere Ali as Ameer of Afghanistan was not merely impolitic, but also a deliberate breach of the treaty of 1855. Second. That the Indian Foreign-office, then and subsequently, was carrying on a base and clandestine intrigue for the displacement of Shere Ali by Azim Khan. Third. That the letter by which Shere Ali was eventually recognised contained matter treacherously throwing doubt on the validity of his title, and thereby inciting his subjects to revolution. Of these very serious charges Major Bell has now been obliged to tacitly drop the second, and to publicly withdraw the third, offering in palliation of unfounded accusations the plea of "insufficient information." He still holds out for the first, and though he has written two letters to my one on the subject, I willingly leave the correspondence just as it stands, and without adding another word, am content to have the case judged by the evidence already adduced on both sides. As for matters more personal to Major Bell and myself which appear on the public question, there are many points in his letter temptingly open to retort. I fear, however, to try your patience too far. I will therefore only notice one, and that because it is a matter of fact. I had no share whatever in the preparation of the letter recognising Shere Ali." Major Bell infers that I had because I claimed a share in the preparation of "many" letters illustrative of British policy in Central Asia. But many is not equivalent to all. I am the more surprised at this error, because logic is one of the three sciences (history and international law being the other two) in which Major Bell now proclaims himself an adept. Has he forgotten the old fallacy of "undistributed middle?"—I am, &c.,

JOHN W. S. WYLLIE.

United University Club, Jan. 1.

SIR,—In his letter published in the *Daily News* of this morning, Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie commits the same errors, which I have already corrected several times, of attributing to me assertions and expressions which I have never employed. He says that I made it a charge against the Indian Government that "the delay in recognizing Shere Ali as Ameer of Afghanistan was not merely impolitic, but also a deliberate breach of the Treaty of 1855." He is right, with the exception of the word "deliberate;" and he is right in saying that I "still hold out for it." He says, very erroneously and very unwarrantably, that I made a charge against the Indian Foreign-office of "carrying on a base and clandestine intrigue for the displacement of Shere Ali by Azim Khan." He says I brought as a third charge, "that the letter by which Shere Ali was eventually recognized contained matter treacherously throwing doubt on the validity of his title, and thereby inciting his subjects to rebellion." Any one may satisfy himself by reading pages 11 and 12 of "The Oxus and the Indus," that I brought no such charge. I do not pursue the refutation of your correspondent's last letter, because I forgets the real point at issue, and simply repeats his old mistake of imputing exaggerated theories and inflammatory language to his opponents. Mr. Wyllie says:—"Major Bell began by bringing three charges against the Indian Government." Not at all. Major Bell began by defending himself against the charge of "hocus-pocus" brought against him by Mr. Wyllie, and he is equally content with that gentleman to leave that question to the judgment of your readers, who can also judge, from the evidence contained in these letters, whether in "declining to yield to Mr. Wyllie in logic, history, and international law," he thereby, as Mr. Wyllie urges, "proclaimed himself an adept" in those matters of study.—I am, &c.,

January 4. EVANS BELL.

—*Daily News.*

STYLE.

(*Spectator*, Jan. 1.)

Few things more mark the criticism of our day than the praises lavished upon style; few things more mark the attitude of the great reading class than the stolidity with which such eulogies are heard. Nor need we go far to find an explanation. In our time, with its host of distractions from serious study, and its crowd of prints that must be skimmed by all who would not be thought contemptibly ignorant, style is swiftly gathering a new utilitarian value. Style means such an arrangement of words as shall make the author's meaning rise up in the logical order of the ideas, and thus save the reader all needless toil; such a choice of phrase, and balance of clause, and structural grace of sentence as shall satisfy the sense of beauty; such a propriety, economy, and harmony of expression as shall tell the reader exactly what the writer means, tell it with a business-like brevity and an artistic beauty. All these qualities characterize style of the highest order. Style is therefore an artistic expedient to make reading easy, and to perpetuate the life of written thought. Of all the badly-written books bequeathed by past generations, none have lived but those of transcendent intellectual merit, or those to which a supreme historical value is lent by their pictures of vanished days; whereas writing of the secondary intellectual rank may be kept green by the vitality of its artistic workmanship. Indeed, works of second-rate value in point of thought or archæological interest are inevitably doomed to a speedy death unless they have such a passport to futurity as a first-rate style. France saw that fact long before England. Partly because the French mind has a keener perception than the English of the Greek-like simplicity and directness which belong to the highest artistic beauty; partly because the French language falls more easily than the English into symmetrical sounding periods; and partly because the French Academy has acted as a literary police for the suppression of verbal licence, France can still teach England the academic graces of style with as much authority as Greece taught rhetoric to Rome. While our ignorant writers were still pouring forth their thoughts with inartistic skill, or were rising to perfect beauty of statement only when possessed with that fierce heat of passion which gives to rhetoric an arrowy directness and a rhythmical flow, France had already achieved a classic propriety of style. As an artistic product, Pascal's rhetoric is better than that of any English contemporary; so is that of Bossuet, Voltaire, and Courier. Even in the present enfeebled stage of French literature, no Englishman writes with Renan's incomparable academic beauty, nor, in the higher realm of journalism, can the best foreign rhetoric match the elegance of Provost Paradol's somewhat feeble disquisitions. But although the art of rhetoric has still to be taught in England with such rigour as it is taught in France, it is long since our men of letters saw the supreme value of artistic expression, and those of the present day have reached an unexampled stage of academic elegance. In rhetorical excellence, Landor, De Quincy, John Henry Newman, Macaulay, Froude, Goldwin Smith, and the crowd of nameless men who address the public from hour to hour, stand each in his way far above the past writers of corresponding power. We are now casting the English language into finer moulds. We are amassing new and more subtle cannons of style. The landmarks of good rhetoric are every day becoming more abundant and more certain, so that the old pitfalls are no longer perilous even to feeble feet.

The value of style as an instrument for winning the attention of the public, for saving the reader all needless labour, and for keeping a hold on the grateful memory, explains why writers who are deemed masters of language wring constant and feverish eulogy from their fellow workmen. But, as we have already said, those eulogies find a feeble echo in the public mind; and men whose writing is proclaimed to be a marvel of literary art are often read only by the cultivated class. It is easy to see why the professional man of letters should be thus eager with his praises. Since he is keenly alive to the difficulty of writing perfect English, he instinctively looks for technical triumphs of expression, and he attributes a value to style for its own sake. Unconsciously, he is prone to set most store by that writing which gives himself the best lessons in rhetoric, and he finds what he seeks in the style which obtrudes itself by its very brilliancy, or by the completeness of its triumph over the difficulties that beset his own pen. In such a style the art is always more or less vividly revealed. It is so vividly revealed that we can mark the process of the worker, and study his devices, with almost as much ease, and as much profit, as an engineer can draw the details of a new and curious machine. On the other hand, such art must be second-rate. In literature, in painting, or in music, the highest art hides the hand of the workman under a thick veil. A literary artist of the second rank, like Macaulay, makes constant use of devices which are obviously mechanical and which can be learnt, a writer of the first order, even if he does not stand in the fore-most place of that hierarchy, such as Heine, is constantly inventing new forms, which seem to evaporate in the act of analysis. The one might be compared to a skilled artizan who, after cutting a limited number of dies, employs them again and again, so that the student can readily copy the figures, and use them in much the same way; while the artist himself; the other seems like an artist with so rich an invention that he never takes two impressions from the same die, but breaks up each design the instant that he has struck it into wax, and then cuts another into form. While art of the second rank is thin and easily dissected, art of the first rank is the product of subtle organization, like human life itself. The thinking of Shakespeare's characters, for example, is characterized by all that subtle, rich, confused play of motive, device, and reason which we detect in the workings of our own mind; it is many-tinted; it is full of labyrinthine folds; it unveils by glimpses the unexplored, unfathomable abysses of the soul. The rhetoric which can express the profundity and the comprehensiveness of a passion like Lear's, can be confined within the limits of no academic rules, and creates a rhetoric of its own.

The moralizing of a second-rate mind like Pope, on the other hand, is so thin, so definite, so much a student's translation of the thoughts and passions which prompt human acts, that it naturally yields itself to the guiding hand of the academy. And, because Pope is full of definite design, the student of rhetoric finds him a more skilful teacher than Shakespeare himself. The "style" of Shakespeare would, as "style," never be lauded. The style of Pope is the very type of that rhetoric which men of letters celebrate with the hallelujahs of the study. At the same time, writing of the second order has its degrees. Although Macaulay and De Quincey both belong to that rank, there is a wide gulf between their rhetoric. As an essayist and a historian, Macaulay has won unexampled popularity, because he expresses the most intelligible ideas in the most vivid language, and because, both in disquisition and in narrative, his power of lucid, swift, brilliant statement has never been surpassed. On the other hand, his rhetorical devices are sofew, so transparent, so easily mastered, and so possessed with the very demon of mannerism, that they soon cease to repay, and soon weary the student. Hence, now that the "History" and the "Essays" have lost the freshness of their virgin charm, they wring but cold and stinted eulogies from the rhetorical laboratory. De Quincey, on the contrary, is the theme of ceaseless and ecstatic eulogies. Not a writer of recent times is oftener read by men of letters who seek to rise above the laxities of ephemeral workmanship; not a writer in the language is more worthy of devout scrutiny by him who would master the resources of that rhetoric which can be acquired by study. Gifted with brilliant powers as a thinker, and more variously learned than any literary artist of his time, De Quincey was disproportionately endowed with the faculty of expression. Even in the narrow world of the nursery, with no other audience than the wayward brother who smote him with awe, and the young sister to whom his passionate rhetoric has given an immortality in literature, the dreamy boy found language an instrument of miraculous power. Afterwards he studied all its rhetorical resources with a keener eye for the devices by which its riches might be unveiled, than any other student of whom our literary annals present a token. Hence, if his frequent seasons of literary debility permitted him to be criminally feeble and trivial, he has left passages which, in structural perfection of sentence, in command over all the resources of the English tongue, in a marriage of rhythmical and impassioned music with a logical accuracy of thought and a Greek-like propriety of phrase, can scarcely be excelled in the literature of England. At his best, De Quincey has no superior as a stylist. His rhetoric is separated from that of Macaulay by all the distance which cuts off the intricately regular patterns of the old silk fabrics, from those which now glow with the form of flower and living thing. And it is the comparatively defective character of De Quincey's mind that has contributed to make him pre-eminent as a rhetorician, and to give him a first place among the teachers of expression. Since the richness and fertility of his thought do not equal the richness and fertility of his language, the style seems to stand out from the page like a bas-relief, and to claim study for its own sake. It presents the student with palpable models. It challenges dissection, and seems to submit itself to the dissecting-knife. It reveals the artist in the act of working, ostentatiously proud of his skill, and inviting a crowd of aspirants to imitate. Unlike Opie, De Quincey would not say that he mixed his colours with "brains," but could tell the exact components of each tint. Unlike those painters who can give no reason why they work in a particular fashion, and who lay tint on tint at the mandate of a mysterious instinct, De Quincey could offer a philosophical reason for the choice of each word, for the architectural structure of each phrase. He was guided by the dictate of the conscious analytical faculty. Even in his highest flights he was ever a rhetorician. Even in tracing with magnificent power the lineaments worn by the "Three Ladies of Sorrow," he did not rise above the logical rules; he did not emancipate himself from the rigidity of the schools; nor could he free the reader's mind from the idea that the rhetoric was indebted for a share of its passion and its beauty to the touch of some mechanism which, although wonderful and mysterious in its power, was mechanism still. Hence De Quincey for ever dwells in the second hierarchy of letters. But, we repeat, he is for that very reason a more potent master of what is technically called style than writers of more ethereal genius, and a better teacher of rhetoric even than the masters of literature themselves. That is the reason why his name is oftener cited in the literary schools than the names of loftier intellects.

On the other hand, by that great reading public which is but imperfectly acquainted with the technical merits of literary art, and has but a feeble interest in artistic methods, De Quincey is read with less enthusiasm. In this respect he may be classed with Landor. Landor's prose, it is true, lacked some of the qualities which lend to that of De Quincey its potency of charm. It has neither his variety and richness of hue, nor his power of falling into a conversational ease, or of rising into a Miltonic rapture. But it has terseness, point, and polish beyond any other prose in the language. If not exempt from the artificial air which clings to all academic styles, it is at least an academic style of the highest rank. Had Landor founded an Academy as that of France, its the style of the "Imaginary Conversations" that would be singled out for the highest eulogy. It is, indeed, the only English which we can place into competition with the French of Paul Louis Courier. With all their faults, Landor and De Quincey are the most perfect prose writers of modern England. Yet even De Quincey is not popular in the same sense as Macaulay, while Landor belongs to the class of writers who, though never mentioned without admiration, are read by the student-class alone. And why such comparative neglect? Why have not the authors of the "Suspiria de Profundis" and the "Imaginary Conversations" the bookstall fame of Scott and Dickens? The answer is, that they are too artificial. Their thinking is that of the closet, and is addressed to minds enriched by large stores of knowledge, and by familiarity with a wide circle of recondite ideas. For the most part, they deal, not with those primary thoughts and feelings which are common to the highest and the unlettered, but with the artificial ideas and impulses which are born of tutored reflection and class experience. They reflect what men have done and said, rather than human nature itself. In fulfilling that office they no doubt represent a great and growing class; for, as M. Prevost-Paradol has been reminding us at Edinburgh, the cultivated men of each country are not cut off from each other by the boundaries of language, commercial interest, or political ambition, but are the citizens of one noble nation which is bound together by its common loyalty to truth. Nevertheless, that great and noble nation is less great and less noble than the world. Writers who either wholly or chiefly speak to that nation belong to the second rank. They are artificial, and, as Mr. Matthew Arnold would say, they utter "the note of provinciality." De Quincey sounds that note when he does Sainte-Beuve, and, more pre-eminently, does the critic and poet who in England officiates as the high priest at the altar of culture,—Mr. Matthew Arnold himself. It is the prerogative of the highest genius, on the contrary, to deal with human nature at first hand, by touching those emotions which are common to all men, and by making potent use of the thoughts which well up in the minds of all. At times, of course, the highest genius may also speak exclusively to the lettered class. Shakespeare sometimes thinks such thoughts and speaks such language as only those brethren who have the gift of prophecy interpret. Dante and Milton are often the poets of the learned alone. But were they even greater than they are, they would be more frequently the poets of humanity; and Shakespeare lands at the head of all poets because, while his range of reflection in thought stretches beyond his ken, the magnificences of his genius is best seen when he handles those primary feelings of love and hate, of mirth and tear, those every-day objects of ambition and hope, which are the heritage of the race. Scott is the most popular of all novelists, and promises to keep the same lead among the masters of prose fiction that Shakespeare holds among the masters of verse, because, among all novelists of adequate power, he is the least indebted for effect to the fleeting accidents of time and place, and because he speaks most directly to the natural reason and the natural heart. In a similar grounds Byron is the poet best loved by the young and the uneducated; and if cultivated men do not read him with the same enthusiasm, the reason is, that the range of his magnificent powers is limited, that he is a stranger to the whole world of thought which is born of reflection, and that, being too deficient in dramatic faculty to portray human nature with completeness, he falls into those exaggerations which are the bane of art. In an academical sense, the style neither of Scott nor of Byron is of the highest order. It is full of imperfections that jar on the trained ear like so many false notes of music. But men of such consummate power are independent of rhetorical aids to the achievement of immortality, and, until the English public shall acquire a culture of which it does not yet dream, it will detect no lack of rhetorical perfection in such masters over the springs of interest and emotion. It is to the second and third-rate men a perfection of style is of first-rate importance. To them it every day becomes of higher moment. They will not be read by the great mass unless, by potency of style, they smooth the reader's path, and lure him on. If they live at all, it will be in the minds of cultivated men; and cultivated men cannot afford a lady second or third-rate intellect often enough to keep its fame green, unless its thoughts be enclasped in language of such perfect form as to be a source of pleasure in itself. We repeat, however, that style itself will never give real popularity to a writer who does not chiefly deal with human nature at first hand, as an observer, and not as a commentator on artificial thought. And, in the long run, real popularity is the test of real merit. The reputation of a clique is always treacherous and fleeting. That of the bookstall alone endures until the end.

THE cotton-spinners (hand-mule) at Glasgow have resumed work on the terms prescribed by the masters—namely, at a reduction of 10 per cent. The strike will, therefore, not take place.—*Globe*, Jan. 7.

THE SEPARATE TRADING OF MARRIED WOMEN.—There are seven circumstances under which a married woman may carry on a trade or business. First, she may do so as the agent of her husband. This is the most common form under which a married woman trades. The business, although carried on by her, and even in her own name, is in law the business of her husband. He takes, or is entitled to take, all profits, and is liable upon all contracts. Secondly, were the husband being civilly dead the wife carries on business as a single woman. Thirdly, a married woman can carry on trade in her individual capacity with the City of London. Fourthly, a married woman may absent herself from her husband and carry on business without his permission, or without his knowledge. In this case he is entitled to her earnings and to her stock in trade; but so long as he does not intermeddle with the business is not liable upon her contracts. Fifthly, a married woman, deserted by her husband, may obtain a protection order under 20 and 21 Vict., c. 85, s. 21, and carry on a trade. She is then, in respect of that trade, exactly in the position of a feme sole. Sixthly, she may carry on a trade in pursuance of an ante-nuptial agreement with her husband. Seventhly, she may carry on trade in pursuance of a post nuptial agreement with her husband.—*Solicitors' Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thoroughly successful one had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate' Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1452	Tythonus, Green—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 21
821	Tantivey, Picknisey	Aug. 21
966	Tanjore, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
905	Zuleika, Thompson	Sept. 8
1244	John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
1391	Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Stenart & Co.	Sept. 8
763	Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 8
721	Mara, Richtering	Sept. 10
872	Bella Maria, Lopez—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 13
1324	Juventa, Holmes—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 13
1245	Eastern Light, McFee	Sept. 12
1127	Mic Mac, Robinson—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 14
861	Ambrose, Carnell—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 15
425	Eros B'Jorn—G. S. King & Co.	Sept. 15
1254	City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 26
1317	Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 20
907	Mara, Richtering.	Sept. 24
1245	Eastern Light, McFee.	Sept. 27
904	Frederick Armstrong.	Sept. 27
1703	Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers.	Sept. 30
861	Ambrose, Carnell—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 30
733	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 2
1090	T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen and Okell.	Oct. 2
148	White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 2
1764	Rhinderia, Butchart.	Oct. 2
772	J. P. Smith, Hutchinson—G. F. Pim & Co.	Oct. 2
911	Marietta, M Medanich.	Oct. 4
1193	Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 5
1231	Brizinia, Shields—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 5
11-9	Marathon, Digwell—Ritchie Steuart, & Co.	Oct. 6
996	Brannstone, Owen—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 6
1225	Western Belle, Montgomery—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 7
1276	Ritchie, Ponsol—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 11
1045	May Queen, Ross—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 12
1458	Royal George, Hogg—Owen Okell	Oct. 15
1786	Yokohama, Blinet	Oct. 15
1995	Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co.	Oct. 19
1198	Amaranth, Owen—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 20
1285	British Flag, Mills—J. Campbell & Co.	Oct. 20
293	Prince Oscar, Long	Oct. 20
348	Theresa, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Oct. 20
127	Canute, Bilas—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 20
1492	Glenlyon, McIntyre—H. Scovell & Co.	Oct. 21
1232	Tim Whiffler, Cottier—M. Nusserwanjee	Oct. 21
1293	Eastern Belle, Craig.	Oct. 20
1396	Aurora, Harriott.	Oct. 20
1049	Pontine, Finlay	Oct. 24
1288	Annot Lyle, Pelley.	Oct. 22
1360	Mornington, Roberts—Owen & Okell	Oct. 25
1910	Jane of Athens, Scott	Oct. 25
1365	Ashgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 1
1435	Iron Duke, Parry	Nov. 1
1299	Jane Law, Block	Nov. 1
1081	Castiglione, Cooper	Nov. 1
1759	Persia, Ellison—Blackwell & Co.	Nov. 9
1199	Kynon, Jenkins—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Nov. 11
1249	Arundel, Crocker	Nov. 12
1355	Cashmere, Tobin	Nov. 13
1110	Schleswig Bride, Hansen	Nov. 16
	May Queen, Ross—M. Nurserwanjee	Nov. 17
1184	Ophelia, Strickland	Nov. 17
1184	Osborn, Powell	Nov. 18
1088	St. Fillans, Neilson	Nov. 18
1376	Beche dass Ambaidass, McInnes	Nov. 20
1365	Sapphire, Lievers	Nov. 22
1298	Lancashire Witch, Pheare	Nov. 22
1090	Royal Family, Cowing	Nov. 22
766	Golden Eagle, Muir	Nov. 22
1417	Oriflamme, Dougall—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 23
1406	Sherborn, Humphreys	Nov. 25
1171	Thomas Seddon, McIntosh	Nov. 25
1393	Flying Venus, Cowley—E. Bate & Co.	Nov. 27
679	Lauretta, McPherson	Nov. 30
	Bothesay, Main	Nov. 30
1205	Evan Jones	Dec. 1
1234	Quorn, Bird	Dec 3
1161	Sir Charles Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 3
71	Polyzena, Slack—Owen & Okell	Dec. 7
1842	Antigone, Jaques—Ewen	Dec. 16
1283	Assaye, McKitchie	Dec. 29
1363	Mahabuleshwar, Corney—R. Scovell & Co.	Dec. 30

FROM LONDON.

512	Marinus, Angelino	Sept. 1
1033	Sam Wendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 19
	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 14
1174	Leaping Water—Bell, Vents and Lucius	Sept. 25
660	Coromandel, Dow.	Oct. 2
1193	Michael Scott, Llewellyn—R. Steuart & Co.	Oct. 5
945	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 6
678	Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
847	Talbot, Oughten	Oct. 9
933	Kate Winfred, Starkey	Oct. 2
748	Art Union, Mudron	Nov. 3
696	Dragon, McLennon	Nov. 2
1086	River Krishna, Rice	Nov. 7
1094	Pyrenees, Scroggie	Nov. 7
1042	Earl Russell, Foe—Bell, Vents & Lucius.	Nov. 19
701	Monarch Day	Nov. 23
1416	Haddon Hall, Smith	Nov. 27
1293	Dilharo, Bliss—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
693	Margaret Pugh, Jones	Nov. 30
990	City of Nankin, Muit—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
623	Clara, Murray	Dec. 22
870	Sydney Eggers, Richardson	Jan. 1

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1341	Mauritius (s), Carey—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 23
	Sorrent (s)	Jan. 14

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

512	Marinus Angelino.	Sept. 3

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1322	Bulwark, Kelley	Oct. 16
1107	Malta	Oct. 22
1146	Flevo	Nov. 25
686	Jupiter	Nov. 26

FROM CARDIFF.

1241	Gloucestershire, Lyle—J. Campbell & Co,	Oct. 19

FROM SUNDERLAND.

544	Marie Chonpat	Sept. 2
390	Acacia Henderson	Sept. 16
6-0	Garnock, Robert—Bell & Co.	Oct. 2
508	Auziga, Ronaldson	Oct. 9
	Wolfville—Rennie Scovell & Co,	Oct. 9
997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 22
445	Liberator	Nov. 1
1459	British Empire	Nov. 5
	Malvern, Cole	Nov. 1
1281	Oxford	Nov. 21
388	Colombo	Nov. 25

FROM NEWPORT.

1057	Gladstone, Bowles	Nov. 19

FROM CALCUTTA.

1309	Ticonderoga	Dec. 31
1285	Cashmere	Dec. 31
741	Hamoody	Jan. 1
1776	Jorawur—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 14
1236	Annie Frost, Brodie	Jan. 17

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

8000	Europe (s), Rolland	Sept. 17

FROM CLYDE.

895	Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co.	Mar. 11
941	Medway, Kerr	Aug. 17
472	Jane Avery	Aug. 21
850	Lammershagen, Jorgensen—Knoop & Co.	Sept. 3
1060	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8
1910	Jane of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
1199	City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 9
700	Fitz